CHRONICLE

September 1993, Volume XXX, Number 3

Peace-keeping: The second generation

Cambodia elections: 'Free & fair'

OUR COVER

A new dimension . . .

With many conflicts now taking place within States rather than between them, UN peace-keeping operations have had to be redefined and involve a vast range of measures—from preventive diplomacy to post-conflict peace-building. "Quantitatively, qualitatively and by the necessity for a comprehensive approach, peace-keeping today has entered a new dimension", Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the Austrian Parliament on 16 June.

A primary testing ground for this new breed of UN operation has been Cambodia, where the UN mandate not only called for traditional peace-keeping but also refugee repatriation, social and economic rehabilitation, human rights monitoring, electoral organization and direct administration of most ministries in the transitional government. By the end of May 1993, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) had successfully conducted peaceful, multi-party elections, with more than 4 million citizens in all 21 of the country's provinces casting ballots. Such electoral assistance has become a vital aspect of UN operations because it helps build democracy, which in turn, said the Secretary-General, "offers the best guarantee of lasting peace".

On our cover, a UN peace-keeper stands at attention in the midst of jubilant Cambodians at a political rally.

Cover Photograph: John Isaac

Published quarterly in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
Department of Public Information
New York

Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information Marco Vianello-Chiodo
Editor-in-Chief Betty Flynn-Connors
Editorial Staff
Ghulam Ahmed Nanji, Writer/Deputy Editor
Nancy Seufert-Barr, Production Editor
Sergei Vinogradov, Writer
Hugi Olafsson, Writer
Contributors Elsa B. Endrst, Harold Fruchtbaum
Editorial Assistants Annette Ifill, Herminia Roque,
Geraldine Y. Velandria, Teresita O. Victoria
Production Staff Laura Frischeisen, Chief Typesetter
Susan Randall, Intern
Marc Chalamet, French Edition
Designer Wylton James

The *UN Chronicle* (USPS 647-180) is published quarterly by the United Nations Department of Public Information in New York. Not an official record. All material may be freely reprinted but acknowledgement is requested. A copy of the publication containing reprinted material should be sent to *UN Chronicle*, United Nations, Room DC1-530, New York 10017. All editorial correspondence should be forwarded to the same address.

Subscriptions should be sent to United Nations Publications, Room DC2-0853, New York 10017. The subscription rate for academic and non-profit organizations and individuals is $20 for one year. For commercial institutions, the rate is $28 annually. Postmaster: send address changes to United Nations Publications, United Nations, Room DC2-0853, New York 10017. Second class postage paid at New York and additional mailing offices.

Printed on recycled paper

Know the facts.

Subscribe to

the UN Chronicle quarterly magazine.

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 929 BIRMINGHAM, AL

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

United Nations Publications
Subscription Office
P.O. Box 361
Birmingham, AL 35282-9363

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 929 BIRMINGHAM, AL

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

United Nations Publications
Subscription Office
P.O. Box 361
Birmingham, AL 35282-9363

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 929 BIRMINGHAM, AL

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

United Nations Publications
Subscription Office
P.O. Box 361
Birmingham, AL 35282-9363

SUBSCRIBE TO THE UN CHRONICLE

Name

Organization

Address

City State Zip

☐ 1 Yr. $20.00 ☐ 1 Yr. Air Mail $35.00

☐ Payment Enclosed Charge my: ☐ Visa ☐ Master Card ☐ Am Ex

Acct. No. Exp.

If not charged, payment must accompany the order

BECOME AN INFORMED WORLD CITIZEN

SUBSCRIBE TO THE UN CHRONICLE

Name

Organization

Address

City State Zip

☐ 1 Yr. $20.00 ☐ 1 Yr. Air Mail $35.00

☐ Payment Enclosed Charge my: ☐ Visa ☐ Master Card ☐ Am Ex

Acct. No. Exp.

If not charged, payment must accompany the order

BECOME AN INFORMED WORLD CITIZEN

SUBSCRIBE TO THE UN CHRONICLE

Name

Organization

Address

City State Zip

☐ 1 Yr. $20.00 ☐ 1 Yr. Air Mail $35.00

☐ Payment Enclosed Charge my: ☐ Visa ☐ Master Card ☐ Am Ex

Acct. No. Exp.

If not charged, payment must accompany the order

BECOME AN INFORMED WORLD CITIZEN

The UN Chronicle

A quarterly magazine that reports on:

- **Peacekeeping**
- **Disarmament**
- **Economy and Trade**
- **Human Rights**
- **Environment**
- **Development**
- **Social Issues**
- **and more...**

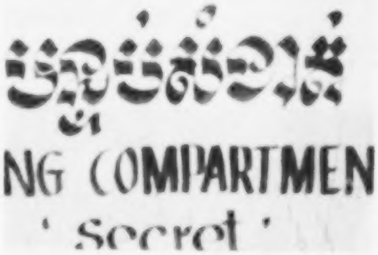
The UN Chronicle:

Required reading for people who want to know what's happening in the world today

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Contents

Covering the period:
April through July 1993



Cambodia p.32

Human Rights Conference p.54

Somalia p.4

UN CHRONICLE

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
Volume XXX, Number 3 September 1993

COVER: UN Peace-keeping: A New Generation **40**
Cambodia elections 'free and fair' **32**

Political News

Tragedy in Somalia: 24 peace-keepers killed **4**
Haiti: Agreement signed **8**
Yugoslav crisis: Intense negotiations **10**
Iraq: Challenges UN decisions **20**
El Salvador: ONUSAL to expand for elections **23**
Uganda-Rwanda: New UN peace-keeping force **24**
Sudan: Special Envoy appointed **24**
Mozambique: UN Mission in full swing **25**
Angola: Peace process in danger **27**
Western Sahara: Some progress **29**
South Africa: Difficulties and developments **30**
Cyprus: Talks, funding **46**
Libya: Sanctions in place **47**
Middle East: Violence continues **48**
Former Soviet republics: A report **49**

Other UN News

Disarmament: Commission, Conference **50**
NPT: North Korea suspends withdrawal **51**
Decolonization: Eighth mission to Palau planned **52**
Outer Space Committee: Environmental concerns **53**
Human Rights Conference: Follow-up **54**
Sustainable Development Commission: First meeting **62**
WHO: TB, AIDS on rise **64**
TNC Commission: Three new studies **65**
Africa Recovery: Preparations for Tokyo **66**
Drugs, Crime: UN action **70, 71**
UNICEF: Board meets **75**

Features

Violence: The biggest obstacle—Special report from South Africa **31**
Eritrea: A UN success story **39**
Interview: Special Coordinator for Africa and LDCs **67**
Children of War **74**

In Every Issue

The 38th Floor: 'Agenda for Peace' review concluded **2**
Development Forum **68**
A Look Back: The World Food Programme at 30 **72**
BookWatch **73**
News Almanac, Stamp Corner **76, 79**
Coming Up **80**

READEX
FICHE

The 38th Floor

Security Council concludes 'Agenda for Peace' meetings

The Security Council has concluded a nine-month review of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's wide-ranging strategy "An Agenda for Peace", urging all States to make participation in and support for international peace-keeping a part of their foreign and national security policy.

In his "Agenda", Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali made specific proposals to strengthen and make more effective the UN capacity for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

In a statement *(S/25859)* following its meeting on 28 May, the Council declared that it had studied thoroughly Agenda recommendations *(A/47/277-S/24111)*, meeting seven times since October 1992 to examine the report.

The Council also stressed the value of high-level meetings and said it would convene a further meeting on the subject of peace-keeping in the near future.

UN Photo 183327/M. Grant

Peace-keeping concerns are at the top of a busy agenda. *Above*, the Secretary-General conferring with Security Council President Sir David Hannay of the United Kingdom.

On 15 June, the Secretary-General reported *(A/47/965-S/25944)* on action he had taken to implement the "Agenda". He emphasized the "overriding importance of the full and timely provision" by Member States of the needed resources. "If the Organization is to respond effectively to the hopes placed in it by the peoples of the world, the Member States have to be as innovative in devising new financial approaches as they are in devising new tasks for the Organization to perform", Mr. Boutros-Ghali observed.

Clear goals sought

In its review, the Council said UN peace-keeping operations should be conducted in accordance with operational principles consistent with UN Charter provisions, including: a clear political goal with a precise mandate, subject to periodic review and change in its character or duration only by the Council itself; consent of the Government and, where appropriate, the parties concerned, save in exceptional cases; support for a political process or the peaceful settlement of disputes; impartiality in implementing Council decisions; the Council's readiness to take measures against parties which do not observe its decisions; and the Council's right to authorize "all means necessary" for UN forces to carry out their mandate and the inherent right of UN forces to take measures for self-defence.

In that context, the Council emphasized the need for the full cooperation of the parties concerned in implementing mandates of peace-keeping operations, as well as relevant Council decisions, and stressed that such operations should neither be a substitute for a political settlement nor should they be expected to "continue in perpetuity".

In the context of the rapid growth in and new approaches to peace-keeping operations, the Council commended the initial measures taken by the Secretary-General to improve UN capacity in that field. Bold new steps were required, it said. The Secretary-General was asked to report by September 1993 on specific new proposals to further enhance those capabilities.

In view of the mounting cost and complexity of the operations, the Council also asked the Secretary-General to address measures designed to place them on a more solid and durable financial basis, taking into account the Ford Foundation report and addressing the necessary financial and managerial reforms, diversification of funding and the need to ensure adequate resources for peace-keeping operations and maximum transparency and accountability in use of resources.

Member States were called upon to pay their assessed contributions for peace-keeping operations in full and on time. The Council also encouraged those States which could do so to make voluntary contributions.

The Council also strongly condemned attacks on UN peace-keepers and declared its determination to undertake more decisive efforts to ensure the security of UN personnel in the course of fulfilling their duties.

Member States were invited to provide detailed information on situations of tension and potential crisis, so that the Secretary-General could consider measures to strengthen the Secretariat's capacity to collect and analyse information. The Council supported preventive deployment, on a case-by-case basis, in zones of instability and potential crisis. The close link which might exist, in many cases, between humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations was underlined.

Regional organizations and arrangements were asked to consider ways of enhancing their contributions to the maintenance of peace and security. The Council expressed its readiness to support and facilitate peace-keeping efforts undertaken in the framework of regional organizations and arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.

Post-conflict peace-building

Meeting on 30 April, the Council issued a statement *(S/25696)* on post-conflict peace-building, emphasizing the importance of building strong foundations for peace in all countries and regions of the world.

The Council agreed with the Secretary-General that activities such as disarming and demobilization of belligerent forces and their reintegration into society, electoral assistance, the restoration of national security through formation of national defence and police forces, and mine-clearing, where appropriate and within the framework of comprehensive settlements of conflict situations, strengthened national political structures and enhanced institutional and administrative capabilities and were important in restoring a sound basis for sustainable peace.

It further agreed that in the aftermath of an international conflict, peace-building might, among other things, include measures and cooperative projects linking two or more countries in mutually beneficial undertakings, "which contribute not only to economic, social and cultural development, but also enhance mutual understanding and confidence that are so fundamental to peace".

Coordinated action by other components of the UN system to remedy the underlying causes of threats to peace and security was encouraged. The Council said UN organizations and agencies in developing and implementing their programmes "need to be constantly sensitive to the goal of strengthening international peace and security as envisaged in Article 1 of the Charter".

Recognizing that post-conflict peace-building, in the context of overall efforts to build the foundations of peace, also needed adequate financial resources in order to be effective, the Council stressed that Member States, UN bodies and other international organizations should make all efforts to have adequate funding available for specific projects—such as the earliest possible return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin—in post-conflict situations. The Council fully recognized that social peace was as important as strategic or political peace. ■

Excerpts from statements by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali made between 1 April and 30 June 1993.

Imagination, creativity, generosity . . .

We need to end the compartmentalized divisions of the past and form a new, integrated vision of peace and progress, encompassing international peace and security, economic and social development, democracy and respect for human rights. To see this process through will require imagination, creativity and generosity—qualities which young people possess in abundance.

To the Twelfth World Assembly of Youth, Kuala Lumpur, 3 April

Information and democracy . . .

Democracy is based on informed citizens. Healthy economies feed on free flows of information. Cultures will grow stronger yet more tolerant as they learn more of others. Governments required to explain themselves on camera will serve the people better.

To the Fourth World Report Contributors Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, 5 May

Towards cooperation and commitment . . .

After years of environmental neglect, the crisis facing us has now been recognized. There is a new awareness of the peril in which we have already placed ourselves, and of the danger towards which we are rapidly heading. If we are to succeed in preserving a viable planet for future generations, cooperation and commitment must now characterize our efforts.

On the occasion of World Environment Day, New York, 5 June

SOMALIA

UNOSOM II takes 'decisive action' to restore peace

Killing of 24 peace-keepers is biggest single UN loss ever

Following a violent ambush of UN peace-keepers in Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu on 5 June, the UN Security Council strongly condemned the "unprovoked armed attacks", stating that they "appear to have been part of a calculated and premeditated series of cease-fire violations to prevent by intimidation" the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) from carrying out its mandate. The incident—described as the biggest single loss incurred by a UN peace-keeping operation—resulted in the deaths of 24 Pakistani soldiers and the wounding of more than 50.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Admiral Jonathan Howe of the United States, in an unusually harsh statement on 12 June, said the troops were "murdered as they sought to serve the neediest people in the city".

He stated that 12 of the soldiers were helping to unload food at a feeding station "when they were foully attacked by cowards who placed women and children in front of armed men".

In resolution 837 (1993), adopted unanimously on Sunday evening, 6 June, the 15-member Council:

♦ Re-emphasized the crucial importance of the early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties, including movements and factions, and of neutralizing radio broadcasting systems "that contribute to the violence and attacks directed against UNOSOM II";

♦ Demanded that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with commitments they had undertaken, in particular with their January 1993 Agreement on Implementing the Cease-fire and on Modalities of Disarmament; and

♦ Reaffirmed that the Secretary-General was authorized under resolution 814 (1993) to take "all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks", including those who publicly incited such attacks, "to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including securing the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment".

(By resolution 814, adopted on 26 March 1993, UNOSOM II became the first UN peace-keeping operation authorized to use force under the provisions of Chapter VII of the UN Charter.)

The Council, also in resolution 837, stated that the "premeditated" attacks had been "launched by forces apparently belonging to the United Somali Congress (USC/SNA)", led by General Mohamed Farah Aidid. It requested the Secretary-General urgently to "inquire into the incident, with particular emphasis on the role of those factional leaders involved".

It also encouraged the "rapid and accelerated deployment of all UNOSOM II contingents to meet the full requirement of 28,000 men, all ranks, as well as equipment".

Member States were urged to "contribute, on an emergency basis, military support and transportation" to provide UNOSOM II the appropriate capability to "confront and deter armed attacks directed against it in the accomplishment of its mandate".

The Council reaffirmed its "commitment to assist the people of Somalia in re-establishing conditions of normal life", and stressed that the international community is involved in order "to help the people of Somalia who have suffered untold miseries due to years of civil strife".

It was "convinced that the restoration of law and order throughout Somalia would contribute to humani-

'Far too many weapons'

UN Photo 159867/M. Grant

A transition ceremony on 4 May marked the transfer of operational authority from UNITAF to UNOSOM II.

tarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as to the rehabiliation of Somalia's political institutions and economy".

On 8 June, 11 Somali parties condemned the attack on UNOSOM forces and expressed support for Council resolution 837.

UNOSOM acts

UNOSOM II forces engaged in a series of military actions after the 5 June killings.

On 6 June, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali urged that "prompt and firm action be taken against the perpetrators of this crime".

On 11 June, UNOSOM II forces began a "decisive action to restore peace to Mogadishu", according to a statement of the Secretary-General.

By air and ground military actions, UNOSOM II removed Radio Mogadishu from control of the Somali National Alliance (SNA), and disabled or destroyed weapons and equipment located in three storage sites and a clandestine military facility.

The Secretary-General said the military action should be "seen in the context of the international community's commitment to the national disarmament programme endorsed by all Somali parties".

Admiral Howe stated on 12 June that in Mogadishu "far too many weapons exist, both inside and outside authorized storage areas". The USC/SNA had "shown no inclination to undertake a programme of disarmament. Instead, it has continued to increase its stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, and has moved arms and vehicles out of authorized weapons storage sites—in direct violation of agreements".

He further stated that "UNOSOM II is impartial and takes no sides in disputes among factions or clans", but the Operation would "not permit one faction to prevent the distribution of food supplies, or to slow the rebuilding of schools, clinics and roads".

On 17 June, UNOSOM raided the headquarters and weapons stores of the SNA/USC faction to deprive General Aidid of weapons and tools needed to intimidate the Somali people.

A spokesman for the Secretary-General stated: "Aidid needs to be understood for what he is: one of the warlords largely responsible for the deaths of 350,000 Somalis—people who were killed or starved to death by power-hungry warlords."

He called the operation a "success", as UNOSOM II troops were in control of the USC/SNA complex, and the militia had been driven from its base with its command and control capability disrupted.

UNOSOM forces suffered casualties in the 17 June raid: one Pakistani and four Moroccan soldiers were killed, and 46 from France, Morocco, Pakistan and the United States were wounded.

Admiral Howe said that at the time of the raid against the SNA/USC compound, a separate operation had been conducted to arrest Gen. Aidid. UNOSOM II Force Commander Lieutenant-General Cevik Bir of Turkey had been directed to detain Aidid "as soon as feasible" in connection with the investigation of the 5 June attack, as mandated by the Council.

Admiral Howe said that charges being investigated included: "conspiracy to conduct premeditated attacks against UN forces; crimes against humanity (article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Convention); and endangering

UN Photo 159872/M. Grant

Twenty-four members of the Pakistani contingent died following a 5 June ambush. *Above*, the Pakistani battalion band.

civilians and UN personnel through organized incitement of violence".

Further clashes in Mogadishu were reported at the end of June. A UNOSOM Pakistani soldier and two Somali gunmen were killed on 28 June. Subsequently, a compound area housing the militia responsible for that incident was destroyed on 30 June, with no reported injuries to UNOSOM troops or Somalis.

UN Photo 159771/M. Grant

Cheering Somalis welcome Admiral Jonathan Howe, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

From UNITAF to UNOSOM II

UNOSOM II assumed operational authority on 4 May, taking over from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), the United States-led international forces, which had landed in Somalia on 9 December under the banner of "Operation Restore Hope". UNITAF had a Security Council mandate to protect relief aid deliveries to victims of the country's famine.

Special Representative Howe on 4 May said UNITAF had succeeded in restoring hope to Somalia.

UNOSOM II had a broader mandate, he said, as it would continue to work for peace, stability, law and order in Somalia and would assist in providing relief and in reconstructing the economy. In many areas, priorities were rehabilitation and development, rather than just survival.

A major task for UNOSOM II would be implementation of the Addis Ababa agreements of January and March 1993, Admiral Howe said, by which the leaders of 15 Somali factions agreed on disarmament and steps towards reconstruction, including the establishment of a Transitional National Council vested with administrative and executive authority.

While the Somali people would be responsible for the success of those agreements, he went on, UNOSOM II would assist them during a two-year transitional period to re-establish legitimate representative government in order to restore civil institutions, ensure economic recovery and provide for their own security.

When deployed at full strength, UNOSOM II is to consist of 28,000 soldiers and logistical support personnel, and a civilian staff of approximately 2,800, making it the largest peace-keeping force in UN history.

The following countries have troops or intend to send them to Somalia: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States and Zimbabwe.

Debate: Resolve pledged

The resolve to continue UNOSOM II's mission despite the killings of the Pakistani peace-keepers was apparent in Council debate on 6 June.

Pakistan said that its soldiers, who constituted the bulk of UNOSOM II, had gone to Somalia as "men and messengers of peace", and it was owed to them that "their sacrifice will not be in vain, and that it will lead to peace in the tortured land of Somalia".

The United States, blaming the leaders of the USC/SNA for the killing said: "Those who would challenge the authority of this body to enforce its resolutions must know that we stand firm in our resolve to bring peace and reconciliation to Somalia and that they will pay a heavy price for ignoring the Council."

Support for UNOSOM II was also voiced by African countries.

Djibouti said the situation in Somalia called for a "careful and determined approach to disarm all factions and movements, to collect all weapons and to inculcate a sense of security", and UNOSOM II had to "punish anyone who violates civilized behaviour".

Cape Verde said the attack on UNOSOM II was even more condemnable, considering that the peace-keepers had been able to "establish a climate conducive to the eradication of starvation of the Somali population".

Other countries which addressed the Council were Brazil, China, France, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Casualties regretted

After an incident involving civilian casualties among the Somalis, the Security Council issued a statement on 14 June, by which it deeply regretted the casualties, while strongly endorsing the actions undertaken by UNOSOM II.

Preliminary reports indicated that "civilian crowds, including women and children, have been used by General Aidid and his supporters as human shields to screen attacks on fixed guard posts or strong points", the Council stated.

On 12 June, Lt.-Gen. Bir had assured Somalis that actions by UNOSOM II were planned always with the intent of "minimizing the threat to innocent civilians".

Still fighting famine

On 18 June, the Council condemned the "practice of some Somali factions and movements in using women and children as human shields to perpetrate their attacks against UNOSOM", and deplored the civilian deaths "that have resulted despite the timely measures adopted to prevent this from happening".

On 21 June, a UN spokesman said that the conflict in south Mogadishu had been isolated and the rest of the country had continued to cooperate with the Organization.

Admiral Howe said on 29 June that security in Somalia would improve when forces like Gen. Aidid's were under control. He hoped that "coercive disarmament" would soon give way to "cooperative disarmament".

Humanitarian work continues

While UNOSOM II forces were heavily preoccupied with bringing the security situation in Mogadishu under control, it was pledged that they would "continue to ensure that the humanitarian work of the international community is not hindered", the Secretary-General's spokesman said on 14 June.

A consultation on humanitarian aid, with the aim of identifying objectives in Somalia in the wake of the new violence, was held on 22 June in Nairobi, Kenya. Chaired by Hugh Cholmondeley, the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Coordinator in Somalia, the meeting was attended by about 70 representatives of donor countries and non-governmental organizations.

Also that day, it was reported from Mogadishu that 14 feeding sites in the city had received 10 metric tons of food each, with security provided by troops from Pakistan, Italy and the United Arab Emirates. It was planned to expand the food distribution to more sites.

As for political reconciliation, the Conference of Kismayo Elders on 3 June had agreed on a Declaration of Peace and Reconciliation, aimed at restoring stability to that southern Somalian port city, a site of frequent clashes among different factions in early 1993. The Conference resumed on 24 June, but without the attendance of political faction leaders, at the Elders' request.

Refugees

There was hope for early repatriation of Somali refugees in Ethiopia, but not so for refugees in Kenya, the World Food Programme (WFP) said in statements on 9 June.

The Programme reported that the number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia had dropped from almost 500,000 to about 395,000, due to the return of relative peace in parts of north-west Somalia.

An assessment mission of WFP and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees had estimated that by the end of 1993 that number might be reduced to 150,000.

In announcing a 15-month expansion of its refugee feeding operation in Kenya, WFP said it would provide nearly 100,000 metric tons of food to 310,000 Somali refugees there, in addition to 22,000 Sudanese and 17,000 Ethiopian refugees. During that time, a "massive repatriation of the Somali refugees is unlikely", the Programme said.

Turn the tide

While the killings of UN peace-keepers in Mogadishu and the subsequent UNOSOM II military retaliation and disarmament efforts understandably made headlines, the quieter battle against starvation in Somalia can be said to have taken a back seat in the world media.

A brief chronicle of the fight against the Somalian famine—resulting in an estimated 350,000 deaths in 1992—was presented by WFP. In a May 1993 profile, WFP describes how the deployment of international forces to secure relief deliveries helped turn the tide for the better.

Food deliveries to Somalia in 1992 were "one of WFP's most difficult and frustrating emergency operations in its 30-year history", it was stated.

While WFP managed to open the port of Mogadishu to cargo ships in May 1992 and mounted an air bridge in August, moving food to the interior of Somalia proved dangerous and sporadic. Armed looters in Mogadishu and Berbera reportedly made off with more than 15,000 tonnes of relief rations. Relief workers were threatened, ships and aircraft were shot at and, "in general, WFP was prevented from doing its job".

"The turning point came in December, with Operation Restore Hope", the UN/United States military intervention to secure transport routes, the report states. By the end of 1992, WFP had transported more than 103,000 metric tons of food to Somalia and had scheduled 113,000 tonnes for delivery in the first three months of 1993. ■

UN Photo 159811/M. Grant

Amid attacks on UN troops, the quieter battle against starvation continues.

Transition agreement signed on Governors Island

UN Photo 183282/M. Grant

Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide *(left)* and UN/OAS Special Envoy Dante Caputo, after signing an agreement on 3 July which calls for Mr. Aristide's return to Haiti by 30 October 1993.

Sanctions imposed, numerous human rights violations reported

An agreement to resolve the political crisis in Haiti was signed on 3 July by the country's first democratically-elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, ousted in a September 1991 coup, and Lieutenant-General Raoul Cedras, Commander-in-Chief of Haiti's Armed Forces, after almost a week of talks held on Governors Island, New York, in the United States.

The pact, which sets out transition arrangements from a military to a civilian government, was completed after the Security Council had imposed on 16 June a stringent arms and oil embargo against Haiti.

Drafted by Dante Caputo, Special Envoy for Haiti of the Secretaries-General of the UN and the Organization of American States (OAS), the document calls for President Aristide to return to Haiti on 30 October 1993 and appoint a new Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces to replace Lt.-Gen. Cedras. The President would also nominate a Prime Minister, to be confirmed by the legally reconstituted Parliament.

The parties agreed to hold a political dialogue, under UN/OAS auspices, to reach a political truce and create conditions for a peaceful transition of power, and to establish procedures to enable the Haitian Parliament to resume normal functioning.

The agreement further called for suspension of the Council embargo as soon as the new Prime Minister assumed office.

Resolution 841: Haiti embargo

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Council on 16 June unanimously adopted resolution 841 (1993)

UN Photo 183211/M. Grant

Mr. Caputo conferring with Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, during the Governors Island negotiations.

detailing the terms of the embargo against Haiti. The sanctions entered into force on 23 June.

Under the resolution, all States are obliged to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related *matériel*, including military vehicles, police equipment and spare parts, to any person or body in Haiti. They are also to prevent any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promoted or were calculated to promote such sale or supply.

States were to freeze all funds in the name of the Government of Haiti or of the de facto authorities, as well as those controlled directly or indirectly by them.

A Security Council Committee was also established to monitor compliance. Among other things, it was to authorize "on an exceptional case-by-case basis under a no-objection procedure", the importation to Haiti of petroleum products and propane cooking gas "in non-commercial quantities and only in barrels or bottles" for verified essential humanitarian needs.

Council President Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo of Spain said the adoption of the resolution was "warranted by the unique and exceptional situation in Haiti and should not be regarded as constituting a precedent".

The sanctions were to be lifted after the Prime Minister—nominated by President Aristide and confirmed by the Parliament—assumes power, it was later agreed after consultations.

Joint mission

The General Assembly on 20 April had approved deployment of a joint International Civilian Mission to Haiti, composed of personnel from the UN and the OAS, to verify Haiti's compliance with its international human rights obligations.

In resolution 47/20 B, the Assembly stressed the need for an early return of President Aristide to resume his constitutional functions—as a "means to restore without further delay the democratic process in Haiti"—and reiterated that "any entity resulting from actions of the de facto regime", including the partial parliamentary elections in January, was illegitimate.

On 3 May, Colin Granderson of Trinidad and Tobago was named the Mission's Executive Director. Ian Martin of the United Kingdom, a former Secretary-General of Amnesty International, was appointed Director for Human Rights and Deputy to the Mission's Executive Director.

The Mission, comprised of some 141 members, on 3 June reported *(A/47/960)* it had observed numerous human rights violations, including "arbitrary detentions, systematic beatings and torture" by members of the armed forces or "persons operating at their instigation or with their tolerance". It had also been informed of "cases of arbitrary executions and deaths following torture inflicted while in detention".

The violations, it stated, were intended primarily to "restrict or prohibit the exercise of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and peaceful association".

The joint Mission and Haiti's Armed Forces on 14 May agreed on the principle of establishing a mechanism to investigate human rights abuses, so that the Mission could submit urgent and grave cases of violations to the Armed Forces, which would announce the results of its own investigations. ■

UN Photo 183208/M. Grant

Lieutenant-General Raoul Cedras, Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, arriving at the talks on 29 June.

YUGOSLAV CRISIS

Tragedy continues with 'no sign of abatement'

International Tribunal established

Fighting in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued unabated despite arduous peacemaking efforts by the UN, the European Community and the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. During April, May and June 1993, cease-fire agreements did not hold for long, and renewed hostilities again resulted in hundreds of dead and wounded.

Negotiations, while initially promising a positive outcome, eventually turned out to be unsuccessful, with setbacks ensuing from the parties' intransigence and refusal to cooperate and make compromises.

In resolution 827 (1993), the Security Council on 25 May set up an International Tribunal to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia.

Sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were further strengthened and the country was denied participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

Between 1 April and 30 June, the Council met, either formally or for consultations, on 18 occasions, adopting 13 resolutions and issuing 6 statements.

Thorvald Stoltenberg, Foreign Minister of Norway, on 1 May succeeded Cyrus Vance as Co-Chairman of the Conference Steering Committee. On 14 May, he also became the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia. Knut Vollebaek, another Norwegian diplomat, was named Deputy to Mr. Stoltenberg on 8 June.

With little prospect for peace, international relief efforts were dwindling and the worsening humanitarian

AP/Wide World Photos

As the desperate situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other parts of the former Yugoslavia continued to escalate, the UN and international community worked arduously to negotiate peace. *Above*, mourners at a village funeral. *Below*, peace talks in Athens.

UN Photo 183113

situation in the former Yugoslavia threatened to provoke a "massive disaster". Refugee populations were swelling, with suffering people more destitute and desperate.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, reported "massive and repeated" violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, stating that the Yugoslav humanitarian tragedy knew "no ethnic boundaries".

International relief organizations, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP), did not have enough resources to provide humanitarian aid. The gap between the needs and funds actually received was growing wider.

Another aggravating factor was the deliberate targeting of humanitarian personnel and blocking of aid convoys, which was increasingly becoming part of the warring parties' military strategies.

To break the deadlock

After signing the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina on 2 May in Athens, the Bosnian Serbs then rejected it in a 15 and 16 May referendum.

To break the deadlock, a proposal to organize Bosnia and Herzegovina into a confederation—which contained the basic elements of the Vance-Owen plan—was brought up by Serbia and Croatia on 23 June, after consultations with leaders of the Bosnian Serbs and Croats. The Co-Chairmen, without taking any position on the draft, suggested some amendments. The Bosnian Presidency, while rejecting the very idea of division along ethnic principles, set up a group to consider the proposal.

In a move to protect Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac and Srebrenica from bombardments and attacks, the Council declared on 16 April and 6 May that they should be treated as "safe areas". It also authorized the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to use force to implement that policy.

UN Photo 183017S, Wiener

Norway's Thorvald Stoltenberg, new Co-Chairman of the International Conference Steering Committee.

> "If the downward spiral continues, it would be impossible for the UN to remain in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

UNPROFOR was "badly strained" too. It already had 548 casualties, including 51 fatalities, in the former Yugoslavia. Although augmented by 7,600 men, the Force urgently needed more troops and *matériel* to implement its mandate, which was extended until 30 September.

Not only was there widespread fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the humanitarian operations were "obstructed or sabotaged for military purposes", the Co-Chairmen reported on 6 July *(S/26066)*.

The "stark realities" were that there was "little prospect for implementing the safe areas policy" before new resources arrived, they warned. And the civilian population would face "devastating hardship", unless UNPROFOR focused on efforts to restore utilities and humanitarian relief deliveries.

While it was "obviously of paramount importance" to sustain the humanitarian effort for as long as possible, there was a "real risk" that, if the present "downward spiral" continued, it would be impossible for the UN to remain in the area, the Co-Chairmen concluded.

The grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was discussed in the Council from 19 to 20 April. Participants called for urgent action before witnessing the disappearance of a UN Member State "before the Council's very eyes", while that body was "powerless to prevent it".

Resolution 819: 'Safe area' proclaimed

Bosnian Serb paramilitary units must immediately withdraw from areas surrounding Srebrenica and cease their armed attacks against that town, the Security Council stated on 16 April.

In unanimously adopting resolution 819 (1993), the Council demanded that all parties concerned treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a "safe area which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act".

The Secretary-General was asked, with a view to monitoring the humanitarian situation in the safe area, to take immediate steps to increase UNPROFOR's presence in Srebrenica. A decision to send a mission of Council members to Bosnia and Herzegovina to ascertain the situation was also taken.

Further, the Council demanded the "unimpeded delivery" of humanitarian assistance to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and asked the Secretary-General to arrange for the safe transfer of ill and wounded civilians from Srebrenica and its surroundings. All parties must guarantee the safety and full freedom of movement of UNPROFOR and other personnel of the UN and humanitarian organizations, the Council stated.

It demanded that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia immediately cease the supply of military arms, equipment and services to the Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in Bosnia and Herzegovina and "take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide".

Bosnian Serbs' deliberate actions to force the evacuation of civilians from Srebrenica and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina were condemned and rejected as part of their "overall abhorrent campaign of 'ethnic cleansing'".

Resolutions 820, 821: Tougher sanctions enacted

A decision to strengthen sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)—FRY—was taken by the Security Council on 17 April, when it adopted resolution 820 (1993) by a vote of 13 to none, with 2 abstentions (China and Russian Federation).

Tougher sanctions were to prevent diversion to the FRY of commodities and products "said to be destined for other places", and to freeze its funds held in other States to "ensure that they are not made available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit" of the FRY authorities.

However, "desirous of achieving the full readmittance" of the FRY to the international community, the Council expressed its readiness—after all three Bosnian parties had accepted the Vance-Owen peace plan—to reconsider its sanctions "with a view to gradually lifting them".

Another punitive measure against the Federal Republic was taken by the General Assembly on 29 April. Acting on the recommendation made in Council resolution 821 (1993) of 28 April, the Assembly decided that the FRY should not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council. A 37-power text was adopted as resolution 47/229 by a vote of 109 to none, with 11 abstentions.

Earlier, the Assembly decided that the FRY could not automatically succeed to the seat of the former Yugoslavia, but instead would have to apply for membership. In adopting resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992, it also stated that the FRY in the meantime could not participate in the work of the Assembly.

The Assembly's action was an "incredulous example of exerting pressure on Yugoslavia" to stop the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to which it was "not a party", the FRY stated on 29 April *(A/47/936-S/25707)*. Resolution 47/229 was an "affront" to its "constant efforts" in search of a just and lasting settlement to all aspects of the crisis and hostilities in the former Yugoslavia, it claimed.

Resolution 824: Five areas added

On 6 May, Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihac were declared "safe areas". Acting unanimously on resolution 824 (1993), the Council also authorized the strengthening of UNPROFOR by an additional 50 military observers to monitor the humanitarian situation in those areas.

All parties and others concerned were called upon to "cooperate fully and promptly" with the Force and respect the rights of UNPROFOR and the international humanitarian agencies to "free and unimpeded access to all safe areas".

In the event of any party failing to comply with resolution 824, the Council declared its readiness to consider immediately the adoption of "any additional measures" necessary to ensure its full implementation.

Demanding that "any taking of territory by force" must cease immediately, the Council declared that its present action would remain in force "up until the provisions for the cessation of hostilities, separation of forces and supervision of heavy weaponry" of the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina were implemented.

The Council also welcomed the 30 April report *(S/25700)* of its Mission established under resolution 819.

The report questioned the viability of UNPROFOR's essentially humanitarian role and suggested a revision of its mandate. Once established, it stated, the safe areas should be "enforced or defended if need be".

The Mission had visited Bosnia and Herzegovina, Zagreb and Split in Croatia, as well as Belgrade in the FRY.

AP/Wide World Photos

Relief supplies are unloaded after a day of heavy fighting in and around Sarajevo.

No sign of abatement

UN Photo [illegible] Tzovaras

Delegates consulting in Security Council Chambers before the vote to establish the International Tribunal on 5 May.

from 22 to 27 April. Its members were representatives of France, Hungary, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Venezuela.

Resolution 827: Tribunal created

The Security Council on 25 May decided to establish an International Tribunal "for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law" committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.

The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 827 (1993), by which it also endorsed a 34-article draft statute of the Tribunal, annexed to the Secretary-General's report *(S/25704)*.

Expressing "grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread and flagrant violations" of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia, as well as the "continuance of the practice of 'ethnic cleansing', including for the acquisition and the holding of territory", the Council stated that the Tribunal would contribute to "ensuring that such violations are halted and effectively redressed".

Under its Statute, the Tribunal is to deal with "crimes against humanity", such as murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, rape, persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds, and other inhumane acts. Also, acting upon an order of a Government or a superior would not relieve the perpetrator of criminal responsibility and should not be a defence. Obedience to superior orders could, however, be considered a mitigating factor should the Tribunal determine that justice so requires.

The Council also invited all States to cooperate fully with the Tribunal and take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the resolution and the Tribunal's Statute. States, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, were urged to contribute funds, equipment and services, including the offer of expert personnel.

The Secretary-General was asked to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the Tribunal, which would be located at The Hague.

It was also agreed that, pending the appointment of the Tribunal's Prosecutor, the Commission of Experts, established under Council resolution 780 (1992), should continue collecting information on "grave breaches" of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia.

On 28 May, two items on the Tribunal's financing and on election of its judges were added to the agenda of the General Assembly's forty-seventh session.

The Secretary-General on 3 May reported *(S/25704)* that the Tribunal would operate as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, performing its functions independently of political considerations and would "not be subject to the authority or control" of the Council with regard to the performance of its judicial functions. Its life span would be "linked to the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security" in the former Yugoslavia.

The new body would consist of two Trial Chambers, an Appeals Chamber, the Prosecutor, and a Registry, servicing both chambers and the Prosecutor.

With regard to competence, the Tribunal is to apply those rules of international humanitarian law which are "beyond any doubt part of customary law", such as international conventions relating to the protection of war victims, respective laws and customs of war on land, and prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide.

It also deals with "crimes against humanity"—first recognized in the Charter and Judgement of the Nürnberg Tribunal—which include "inhumane acts of a very serious nature", committed as part of a "widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population on national, political, ethnic, racial or religious grounds".

In the case of the former Yugoslavia, such inhumane acts took the form of so-called "ethnic cleansing" and widespread and systematic rape and other forms of sexual assault, including enforced prostitution, the report stated.

War crimes body dispatches team

A decision to send an investigative team to the area of Abmici/Vitez in Bosnia and Herzegovina to enquire into the mass killings committed there in April was taken by the Commission of Experts, as it held its fifth session (24-25 May, Geneva).

The Commission also agreed to continue preparations for other selective in-depth investigations in the following "general areas": mass killings and destruction of property; treatment of prisoners and detainees; systematic sexual assaults; and ethnic cleansing.

The session noted with satisfaction that a Trust Fund for the Commission—announced by the Secretary-General on 2 April—was operational, and welcomed contributions to the Fund to assist the Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate.

Resolutions 836, 844: Force authorized, troops added

In a move to ensure full respect for the six designated safe areas, the Security Council on 4 June expanded UNPROFOR's mandate by authorizing it to use force, in reply to bombardments or attacks against those areas or any "deliberate obstruction" of protected humanitarian convoys. In adopting resolution 836 (1993), the Council also decided that Member States might take, under Council authority, "all necessary measures" to support UNPROFOR.

Under its new mandate, the Force was to deter attacks against the safe areas, monitor the cease-fire, promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and occupy some key points on the ground, in addition to participating in the delivery of humanitarian relief.

Affirming that those safe areas were a temporary measure and that the primary objective remained to "reverse the consequences of the use of force" and allow all displaced persons to return to their homes in peace, the Council asked the Secretary-General to make the necessary "adjustments or reinforcements" of UNPROFOR.

On 14 June, the Secretary-General reported *(S/25939)* that such additional requirements amounted to some 7,600 personnel. Such reinforcement, "as an initial approach", was authorized on 18 June by unanimously adopting resolution 844 (1993). The Council also called upon Member States to "coordinate closely" with the Secretary-General and contribute forces, including "logistic support and equipment", to facilitate the implementation of provisions on the safe areas.

Resolution 838: Sanctions monitored

A report on options for the deployment of international observers on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina to monitor effectively the implementation of sanctions was asked from the Secretary-General on 10 June.

In unanimously adopting resolution 838 (1993), the Council also called for the observers to be drawn from the UN and, if appropriate, from Member States "acting nationally or through regional organizations and arrangements".

The Secretary-General was also asked to contact those States immediately to "ensure the availability to him on a continuing basis of any relevant material derived from aerial surveilance".

UN Photo 159288/J. Isaac

UNPROFOR troops were authorized to use force in response to attacks against safe areas or obstruction of humanitarian convoys.

In preparing his report, the Secretary-General was to take account of developments since his 21 December 1992 report *(S/25000)*, in which he agreed with the UNPROFOR Commander's view that implementing border controls would require a significant addition to the Force's resources.

The Secretary-General reported *(S/26018)* on 1 July that it would be unrealistic for the Council to authorize international observers to establish full control over the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as worldwide resources for additional peace-keeping troops were becoming increasingly stretched.

Another option was border monitoring, the report said. Observers would only monitor and report on the borders, without checking the nature of goods coming into and out of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But even that would require substantial additional resources which might not be available.

With outstanding contributions to UN peace-keeping accounts totalling $1,260 million in mid-June and unpaid assessments amounting to some $2,236 million, it was "highly probable that in the coming months the Organization will not be able to meet its day-to-day obligations", the Secretary-General concluded.

Crossing points approved

The location of road and rail border crossing points between the FRY and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary and Romania was approved on 11 June by the Security Council Committee established under resolution 724 (1991).

At those points, the passage of all freight vehicles and rolling stock into and out of the FRY "shall not be prevented" if in accordance with relevant Council resolutions and the Revised Consolidated Committee's Guidelines for the conduct of its work approved on 26 April, stated Committee Chairman Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg of Brazil.

On 12 May, the Committee also announced procedures for shipping foodstuffs, medical supplies, commodities and goods to and through the Federal Republic, pursuant to resolution 820.

Resolution 843: Adverse effects examined

Responding to a number of complaints by States adversely affected by sanctions against the former Yugoslavia, the Security Council on 18 June confirmed that its Committee was entrusted to examine their requests for assistance, in accordance with Article 50 of the UN Charter.

(Article 50 gives States experiencing special economic problems arising from preventive or enforcement measures taken by the Council against any other State the right to consult the Council on finding a solution.)

In adopting resolution 843 (1993), the Council also welcomed the establishment by the Committee of a working group to deal with the matter. It also invited the Committee to complete its examination of each request and recommend appropriate action to the Council President.

Complaints had been received from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and Ukraine.

No exemption

A move to exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo—imposed under resolution 713 (1991) against all parties to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia—was rejected by the Council on 29 June.

Acting on a draft resolution sponsored by its non-aligned members, the Council voted 6 (Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan, United States, Venezuela) to none, with 9 abstentions (Brazil, China, France, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom).

Introducing the draft, Cape Verde said it was a response to a "moral call" to enable those who had been victims of aggression and ethnic cleansing to "exercise their inherent right of self-defence".

Those abstaining argued that lifting the arms embargo would only increase the level of fighting and would result in more civilian casualties and refugees.

Resolutions 817, 842, 845: Macedonia

The Security Council, in adopting resolution 817 (1993) on 7 April, recommended the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) for UN membership, "pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State".

On 18 June, the Security Council welcomed the United States offer to provide about 300 troops to reinforce UNPROFOR's presence in the FYROM. In unanimously adopting resolution 842 (1993), the Council authorized the deployment of the additional personnel.

UN Photo 182844/M. Tzovaras

After the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was recommended for UN membership, its President, Kiro Gligorov *(second from left)*, took his seat in the General Assembly on 8 May.

The proposal by Co-Chairmen Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, which provided that the FYROM would agree to use, for all official purposes, the name of Republic of Nova Makedonija and not to use the Vergina Sun in symbols, names, flags, monuments or emblems, was commended by the Council on 18 June.

In unanimously adopting resolution 845 (1993), the Council also urged the FYROM and Greece to continue their efforts, under the Secretary-General's auspices, to arrive at a speedy settlement of their differences before the commencement of the forty-eighth Assembly session.

The Co-Chairmen's proposal was contained in a draft treaty on confidence-building, friendship and neighbourly cooperation between the two countries, presented on 14 May to the Greek and Macedonian sides.

The Secretary-General on 26 May reported *(S/25855)* to the Council on the Co-Chairmen's activities in that regard. Annexed to his report were the parties' responses to the Vance-Owen proposal.

Greece objected *(S/25855/Add.1)* to the name "Nova Makedonija", reiterating that in a spirit of "genuine compromise" it would agree to the adoption of "Slavomakedonija".

The FYROM stated *(S/25855/Add.2)* that the constitutional name "The Republic of Macedonia" did "not imply territorial or other aspirations whatsoever".

On the other hand, the name "Slavo-Macedonia" was not acceptable to Albania. That proposal "openly ignored" the existence of a "very strong Albanian community" which made up "nearly 40 per cent" of the FYROM's population, Albania informed *(S/25892)* the Council on 7 June.

Resolution 847: UNPROFOR extended

UNPROFOR's mandate was extended on 30 June for an additional interim period, until 30 September.

By unanimously adopting resolution 847 (1993), the Security Council also decided to reconsider after one month the Force's mandate in Croatia. It took into account Croatia's position, which views the extension as a trial period to evaluate Serbian efforts to implement the UN peace plan. The Secretary-General was asked to report in one month on the progress towards the plan's implementation.

The Council also approved the Secretary-General's relevant reports and his request for an additional $91.2 million to strengthen the Force.

On 24 June, Mr. Boutros-Ghali stated *(S/25993)* that UNPROFOR's presence was "indispensable" to control the conflict which continued to "simmer, and sometimes boil over", in Croatia. Extending and enhancing the Force's mandate required a total of 2,650 additional troops and 100 military observers, he said on 25 May *(S/25777/Add.1)*.

UNPROFOR mandate thwarted

But implementation by UNPROFOR of its mandate was thwarted by the "virtually irreconcilable positions" of the parties concerned, the Secretary-General observed on 15 May *(S/25777)*. Thus, the Council had three options: declare the mandate unworkable due to Serbian non-cooperation and withdraw the Force; accept the Croatian view and approve enforcement action to exact compliance from the Serbs; or leave UNPROFOR in place, with no changes in mandate, but with limited enhancement of its military capacity.

On 17 June, the Secretary-General reported *(A/47/741/Add.1)* that maintaining UNPROFOR from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994 would cost about $77 million a month, excluding non-recurring expenses for start-up items for "expansions" in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that regard, he asked the General Assembly to make appropriate provision for UNPROFOR.

The Force was originally established on 21 February 1992 by Council resolution 743 (1992) for an initial period of 12 months. Its mandate was subsequently extended until 31 March by resolution 807 (1993).

At present, the Force is principally deployed in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Its mandate also extends to Serbia and Montenegro and it has a liaison presence in Slovenia. UNPROFOR's current strength is slightly over 24,000 troops, military observers and civilian police personnel.

AP/Wide World Photos

A United States Air Force F-15 jet fighter patrolling the skies to enforce the UN ban on military flights.

Ban on flights

France, the Netherlands and the United States had already deployed its aircraft to ensure compliance with the ban on all military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Secretary-General informed *(S/25608)* the Council President on 16 April. The list of countries offering aircraft for that operation included Turkey and the United Kingdom, he added.

The ban, instituted in October 1992 by Council resolution 781 (1992), was subsequently enforced by resolution 816 (1993). However, it had been continuously violated. From 1 April to 30 June, 125 flights—other than those exempted under resolution 816—were reported. That brought to 624 the total number of flights assessed as apparent violations since monitoring began in November 1992.

Annexed to the Secretary-General's 16 April letter were revised guidelines for approval of non-UNPROFOR and non-UNHCR flights. Those guidelines provided that UNPROFOR would authorize flights "within or into" Bosnia and Herzegovina involving: transportation of personnel from international organizations; official delegations; evacuation of persons of "special humanitarian concern"; medical and casualty evacuations; and evacuation of third country nationals.

Agreement on maps

An agreement on interim arrangements and the provisional provincial map for Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed on 2 May by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, in Athens at the end of the two-day peace talks, convened by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee.

That was a "major achievement" which marked a "decisive moment" in efforts to stop the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Secretary-General said on 3 May *(S/25709)*. The signing of the Vance-Owen peace plan "in its entirety by all parties" was also welcomed on 3 May by the Security Council. Under the plan, some 60,000 to 70,000 peace-keeping troops were to be deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

However, the Bosnian Serb assembly on 5 May annulled Mr. Karadzic's signature and called for a referendum on the peace plan.

Immediately after the assembly meeting, the FRY announced that it was cutting off all but humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serbs.

On 6 May, the Secretary-General stated he believed the "last word has not been spoken" by the Bosnian Serbs, and there would be "more negotiations" to overcome the current difficulties.

The Vance-Owen peace plan was the "basis for a peaceful solution" to the Bosnian conflict, and work for its implementation should continue, stressed Council members in a 7 May statement made by its President, Yuliy M. Vorontsov of the Russian Federation.

The validity of the Bosnian Serb referendum, given the war conditions and all the "ethnic cleansing" that had taken place, was doubted by the Secretary-General on 11 May. Besides, he said, the UN did not recognize the legitimacy of the "Bosnian Serb Republic" or its assembly in Pale.

Bosnian Serbs, on the very eve of their plebiscite, were called upon by the Assembly of the FRY and the Assemblies of Serbia and Montenegro to opt for the plan's acceptance.

The decision on the referendum was "untimely and unthoughtful", the legislatures stated *(A/48/169-S/25787)* on 14 May, since a referendum in the conditions of ongoing civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina "cannot be an expression of will by all citizens".

Nevertheless, the 15 and 16 May plebiscite resulted in the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of the Vance-Owen peace plan.

One of the prerequisites for "forging ahead" with the implementation of the peace plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the "absence of agreement" by Bosnian Serbs, had been the "continuation of cooperation between Muslims and Croats", the Co-Chairmen reported *(S/26066)* on 6 July.

But such cooperation "no longer existed" due to "major fighting" between the two sides in central Bosnia and failure to negotiate a durable cease-fire. Another truce—a 15 June agreement among the three Bosnian parties' military leaders to halt the conflict on 18 June and cooperate with UNPROFOR—held for only three days, broken by renewed hostilities.

Besides, the overall focus of the conflict had shifted from a "relatively localized Serbian-Muslim confrontation in the east to a wide-ranging Croat-Muslim confrontation" in the centre.

A "new stage had been reached" in the Bosnian conflict, the Co-Chairmen concluded.

Confederation?

In parallel, proposals to divide the Bosnian Republic into three areas were discussed in Geneva by the Presidents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the FRY at a 15-16 June meeting. According to a UN spokesman, the proposal was "neither the Vance-Owen peace plan nor a variation of it".

The Bosnian Presidency on 21 June rejected *(S/25995)* "every possibility of any division of Bosnia and Herzegovina along ethnic principles", saying it would not accept the "alleged impossibility of common life" for its people.

On 23 June, a plan to organize Bosnia and Herzegovina into a confederation of three constituent republics was presented to the Co-Chairmen by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia. The draft, they said, was based on the constitutional principles agreed upon in the Vance-Owen plan.

The Co-Chairmen, without taking any position on the document, suggested "additional elements" to foster Bosnia and Herzegovina's "cohesiveness and integrity" as a UN Member State. Those elements related to: the establishment of a Confederated Council of Ministers with rotating posts of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister among the three republics; referral of disputes that could not be settled by consensus in the Constitutional Court to a special Chamber of the International Court of Justice; and international monitoring of throughways to ensure freedom of movement.

The Bosnian Presidency, meeting on 29 June in Sarajevo, set up a three-member group to make policy suggestions in reacting to the draft. The decision had been made in the light of its discussions with the Co-Chairmen on 23 and 28 June in Geneva.

Bosnia's nightmare

The consequences of the Bosnian conflict were "clear and tragic", President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina wrote *(S/25873)* to the Security Council President on 1 June—two thirds of the country was occupied, over 200,000 civilians killed, more than 2 million people "uprooted from their homes", and hundreds of towns and villages destroyed.

Attacks on the civilian populations and artillery bombardments of Sarajevo, Gorazde, Zepa, Mostar, Brcko and other Bosnian towns and villages were continuously reported by the Bosnian Government.

Another distressing factor was fighting between Bosnian government forces and Bosnian Croat paramilitary units. Deep concern on the oubreak of military hostilities north and west of Sarajevo was expressed by the Council on 21 April.

Appalled by atrocities

Council members were "appalled" by reports of atrocities and killings, in particular the "setting on fire of Muslim houses and the shooting of entire families", Council President Jamsheed K. A. Marker of Pakistan stated *(S/25646)*. They demanded an immediate cessation of those hostilities and that parties refrain from "any action which endangers the lives and well-being" of the region's population.

Bosnian Serbs were also urged to implement fully resolution 819, including the "immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica", and allow UNPROFOR personnel "unimpeded access to the town".

On 10 May, the Council strongly condemned the "major military offensive" launched by Bosnian Croat paramilitary units in the areas of Mostar, Jablanica and Dreznica, which was "totally inconsistent" with its signature of the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a statement *(S/25746)* by Council President Vorontsov, the Council demanded that those attacks cease, Bosnian Croat paramilitary units withdraw immediately from the area, and all parties strictly comply with their previous commitments, as well as the 10 May cease-fire between the Government and the Bosnian Croat party.

The Council also expressed deep concern over the fact that an UNPROFOR battalion in the area had been "forced under fire to redeploy", and condemned Bosnian Croats' refusal to allow the presence of UN military observers, particularly in Mostar.

Croatia, in its turn, blamed the Bosnian Muslims. On 9 June, it called on the Council to consider an "adequate response" to the situation created by the "recent offensive by Muslim

UN Photo 159320/J. Isaac

A catholic church in Croatia riddled with bullet holes.

forces" on Croatian civilians in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hundreds of Croats had been killed around the town of Travnik, with more than 25,000 expelled from their homes, Mario Nobilo, Croatian Permanent Representative to the UN, stated *(S/25920)*. The continuation of the offensive would lead to a massive flow of refugees into Croatia, which was already accommodating more than 250,000 Muslims from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The situation, he warned, had "all the elements of a humanitarian catastrophe" that could jeopardize the fragile peace process in the region.

Stalemate in Croatia

Deep concern over the failure of the Krajina Serbs to participate in talks held in Zagreb on 26 May with the Croatian Government on the implementation of resolution 802 (1993) was expressed by the Security Council on 8 June.

In a statement *(S/25897)* by Council President Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo of Spain, it urged the parties to solve all problems by peaceful means and stated its willingness to help ensure the implementation of an agreement based on that resolution, "including respect for the rights of the local Serb population".

An agreement between the Croatian Government and the Krajina Serb local authorities, signed on 6 April in Geneva, provided for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Croatian armed forces to the lines of confrontation existing before the outbreak of hostilities on 22 January, the Secretary-General reported *(S/25708)* on 30 April. Besides, all Serb heavy weapons were to be placed under UNPROFOR's supervision, with the Force fulfilling all police functions "within any area from which Croatian government armed forces withdraw", the report said.

However, the accord did not enter into force due to the "unwillingness by the Serbian side to continue a dialogue" to normalize the situation in the UN Protected Areas (UNPAs), Croatia complained *(S/25854)* on 27 May.

Croatia, as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 8 June letters to the Council, strongly denounced the planned referendum on "unification" of territories under the control of Serbian insurgents in Croatia with those held by Bosnian Serbs.

That plebiscite was qualified by the Government *(S/25904)* as "illegal, contrary to the Croatian Constitution and thus absolutely invalid and irrelevant".

Since the occupied territories in Croatia had been "mostly ethnically mixed areas before the Serbian aggression", they were a "disturbing model" of a demographic ethnic change achieved by "force and intimidation", as there were "no other ethnic groups living there now but Serbs", the Croatian letter stated.

Bosnia and Herzegovina condemned *(S/25906)* the referendum plans "as a blatant disregard for all norms of civilized behaviour", stating that such an action "should be considered null and void". The international community could not condone what had become a "mockery of the democratic process by Belgrade and their surrogates in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina", the letter stated.

Human rights: More massive violations

"Massive and repeated" violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions in the former Yugoslavia were reported *(S/25792)* on 10 May by Special Rapporteur Mazowiecki of the Commission on Human Rights.

Those violations were being committed by Serb forces in Cerska, Konjevic Polje and Srebrenica, "attacking and ambushing civilians" and villages themselves, refusing to allow the humanitarian aid to enter and denying the evacuation of the wounded, and attempting to "link the above issues to the independent question of freedom of movement for Serbs in Tuzla", which were the "target of discrimination and harassment", the report said.

Compliance with human rights and humanitarian law obligations by one party was not conditional upon compliance by others, Mr. Mazowiecki stated, as those obligations were "absolute for each party" and did "not depend on reciprocity".

Violations had also been perpetrated by government forces when they refused to allow the evacuation of civilians from Srebrenica, thus attempting to use them as a "humanitarian shield", the Special Rapporteur stressed. Another concern was "forcible recruitment into military forces", as well as the "punishment of the family of those who resist".

Respect for human rights should be given priority in the peace process in Bosnia, Mr. Mazowiecki stressed, calling for: an immediate release of all detainees "into conditions of safety"; an end to blockades of cities and enclaves and opening of humanitarian

No sign of abatement

relief corridors; expansion of the "safe area" concept; and guaranteeing the "right to flight and the right to seek asylum".

The international community was also urged to support immediately the UNHCR and WFP humanitarian aid programmes for the former Yugoslavia, which benefited almost 4 million people.

Emergency food supplies for refugees and displaced people, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, would "run out within days", the Secretary-General warned on 12 April. He called on the world donor community to "act with speed" to provide the food needed to "prevent high rates of deaths from starvation".

Also, the Security Council expressed shock and alarm at the "dire and worsening humanitarian situation" in Srebrenica, Council President Marker stated on 30 April, because of the Bosnian Serbs' "unacceptable decision" not to permit any further humanitarian aid to that town, and allow only evacuation of its civilian population.

On 8 April, the Council had expressed concern over a report from the International Committee of the Red Cross that 17 detainees in Bosnia and Herzegovina had lost their lives in a 26 March ambush while being transported for work at the front from the Batkovic Camp that was under the control of Serb forces.

Indignation at the "inexcusable assault on civilians" in Srebrenica was also expressed by the Secretary-General on 15 April. He condemned the shelling of that town by Bosnian Serb forces and called upon them to halt those "unjustifiable attacks". All concerned were urged to cooperate with the efforts of the UNPROFOR Force Commander to restore a cease-fire and allow free passage and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Two-day debate: Need for action

"Genocide" and "aggression" were powerful words in any language that gave rise to a legal obligation on the part of the world community to halt actions that those words represented, Muhamed Sacirbey of Bosnia and Herzegovina told the Council on 19 April, as it began a two-day debate on the deteriorating situation in that country.

Initially requested *(S/25604)* on 15 April by members of the Non-Aligned caucus in the Council—Cape Verde, Djibouti, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela—the meeting was held following the adoption of resolutions 819 and 820.

The need for action by the community of nations was stressed. The Council was called to "consider all the options opened to it under the Charter" if efforts to find a negotiated solution failed.

AP/Wide World Photos

UN agencies in 1993 aimed to assist more than 3.8 million war victims throughout the former Yugoslavia. *Above,* five-year-old Irma Hadzimuratovic on her way to London.

Attacks condemned

Attacks on humanitarian convoys and continuing killings of UNPROFOR personnel were widely condemned. Sadako Ogata, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, on 1 June called these "vicious, unprovoked acts".

Several UN agencies in 1993 aimed to assist more than 3.8 million war victims throughout the former Yugoslavia.

"We are at a turning-point in the humanitarian effort", Mrs. Ogata stressed. A "gigantic, sustained international effort" is needed. If the world community did not come up with those resources, it would provoke a "massive humanitarian disaster with even greater consequences for Europe", she warned.

Co-Chairman Stoltenberg on 1 July said the growing level of threats to UN forces was of great concern. "Every day we lose, the situation on the ground deteriorates further in a way that will undermine what we are trying to do here."

Serious concern was also voiced regarding what many called the appalling humanitarian situation in the former Yugoslavia.

The Vienna-held World Conference on Human Rights on 15 June called for measures to end genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in Gorazde.

Another call—by Albanian President Sali Berisha—urged steps to "prevent the spillover" of the Bosnian conflict into Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Other developments

General Jean Cot of France on 1 July replaced Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden as UNPROFOR's Commander.

On 24 May, a prestigious Prince of Asturias Award for International Cooperation was accepted on UNPROFOR's behalf by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Expressing his personal appreciation to the Prince of Asturias Foundation, Mr. Boutros-Ghali said its decision was a "welcome recognition for the Force's efforts to end the bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia and a great encouragement for it to continue implementing its mandate in a difficult environment". ■

Challenges to UN decisions scrutinized

Baghdad sites attacked after assassination plot

Iraq remained unwilling to comply with its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions adopted after the Persian Gulf war—a "most unwelcome trend"—the Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission on Iraqi disarmament (UNSCOM) reported on 21 June. Iraq's actions, he said, amounted to a "de facto rejection" of binding UN decisions.

And on 26 June, the United States—in retaliation for a reported assassination attempt against former President George Bush during a visit to Kuwait in April—launched a missile attack against Iraqi Intelligence Service headquarters in Baghdad.

The United States told the Security Council that its military action was in "self-defence", given the murder attempt against Mr. Bush.

Despite these worrisome situations, there were some positive developments during the three-month period between April and the end of June 1993, including the final demarcation by the UN of the border between Iraq and Kuwait, and the complete destruction of some declared stocks of chemical weapons precursor agents by UNSCOM.

The mandate of the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) was extended for another six months, until 30 September.

Retaliation for 'murder attempt'

In Council debate the day after its attack on Baghdad, the United States, which had requested the meeting, said it regretted the loss of civilian lives resulting from the attack, but its unilateral response had been proportionate.

The Council was informed that on 14 April, when former President Bush began a three-day visit to Kuwait City, Kuwaiti authorities had thwarted a terrorist plot, seizing a powerful car bomb and arresting 16 suspects. The ringleaders were two Iraqi nationals.

The United States said it conducted a meticulous investigation, concluding that Iraq had planned, equipped and launched the terrorist operation that threatened the life of a former American President.

All nations should redouble their resolve to ensure that Baghdad's criminal regime was "never again able to disturb the peace", it said.

Iraq called the attack "just one more page in the history of the United States policy of aggression" against Iraq, a "policy aimed at gaining control of the region and subjugating it to its will". The assassination attempt story had been fabricated by the Kuwaiti Government, it claimed.

Iraq balks

In the face of what was called persistent Iraqi refusal to assist the Special Commission in its work, Executive Chairman Rolf Ekeus on 21 June made a generally negative report *(S/25977)* on the situation to the Council.

Despite efforts to establish ongoing monitoring and verification of the disarmament process, through installation of surveillance cameras, he said, basic conditions for "full-scale implementation" of Commission plans had "not yet been met".

The Commission wanted to expand its activities, he said, in line with Council directives, from inspection and survey through destruction to ongoing monitoring and verification.

Another account *(S/25960)* of Iraq's "attitude on certain aspects" of implementation of Council resolution 687 (1991)—the historic, complex cease-fire resolution setting out the conditions under which coalition forces agreed to end its attacks against Iraq—had been presented to the Council by Mr. Ekeus on 16 June.

An issue of principle

Iraq, he said, had "sought to make an issue of principle" out of the installation of monitoring cameras. That fitted in with its general pattern of statements and behaviour. While "not explicitly rejecting the monitoring provisions", but rather expressing a "willingness to renegotiate their terms", Iraq had, in effect, prevented the initiation of implementing the monitoring and verification plans, he added.

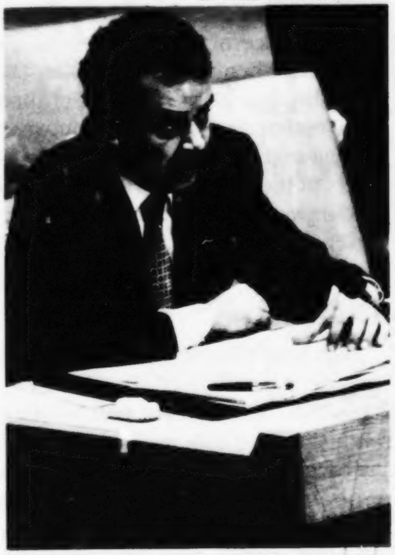
The Commission also insisted on further destruction of the chemical production equipment and precursor chemicals, because both had been acquired for Iraq's chemical weapons programme and could "easily and rapidly be reconverted from permitted to prohibited purposes".

The Council on 18 June had warned Iraq of the "serious consequences" of its continued refusal to allow the installation of UNSCOM monitoring devices at rocket test sites and to transport chemical weapons-related equipment to a designated site for destruction.

It demanded that Iraq "cease its attempts to restrict the Commission's inspection rights and operational capabilities" *(S/25970)*.

Inspections continue

UN Photo 183195/R. Da Silva



Nizar Hamdoon, Permanent Representative of Iraq, addressing the Council on 27 June.

Iraq's action was a "a material and unacceptable breach" of resolution 687, Council members stated. The agreement on facilities, privileges and immunities between Iraq and the UN, as well as Council resolutions 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), "clearly establish Iraq's obligation to accept the presence of monitoring equipment" designated by UNSCOM.

Iraq's "spurious complaints and allegations" about UNSCOM's motives and activities demonstrated Iraq's "unwillingness both to comply with its obligations and to facilitate the task of the Commission", Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali reported to the Council *(S/25620)* on 19 April.

Iraq, he said, wanted the verification plan to proceed on the basis of its own interpretation of its obligations, rather than on the basis of Council resolutions, he stressed. Iraq's reluctance meant the Commission had to be "more extensive and intrusive" in its efforts to fulfil its mandate.

Inspections

The destruction of Iraq's declared stockpiles of the nerve agent sarin was completed on 22 April by the UNSCOM Chemical Destruction Group, based at the Muthanna State Establishment. It was achieved with the destruction of the last of Iraq's chemical warheads for the Al-Hussein missile—a derivative of the SCUD missile—after Iraqi authorities had been instructed to do so by the tenth chemical weapons inspection team, which had visited Iraq from 9 to 16 April.

On 29 April, the Group supervised the destruction of 14,600 litres of Iraq's remaining declared stocks of the chemical weapons precursor chemical—methylphosphonyl difluoride (DF) for the nerve agent sarin.

The Group on 31 May and 1 June completed destruction of Iraq's bulk stocks of other precursor chemicals—phosphorous oxychloride, thionyl chloride and phosphorous trichloride.

Ballistic missile investigation

Another group—UNSCOM's second interim monitoring team investigating Iraq's ballistic missile programme—on 17 May completed a 52-day mission.

Although it had provided information that improved UNSCOM's understanding of Iraq's past weapons programme and of its technology baseline, Iraq's refusal to acknowledge its obligations under Security Council resolutions 707 and 715 was delaying UNSCOM's work, the Special Commission stated on 21 May.

Discrepancies reported

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also complained about Iraq's "renewed resistance" to providing clarification as to nuclear material declarations. In its third report *(S/25621)* of 8 April, the Agency stated it was not sure whether all such materials had been declared and presented to the IAEA. That, in turn, prevented long-term monitoring of Iraqi activities.

The Agency's nineteenth inspection (30 April-7 May), devoted to the spring collection of surface water samples, was made at 33 sites, 15 along the Tigris-Euphrates watershed. While concluding that no proscribed activities or undeclared relevant equipment had been discovered, it decided to continue monitoring inspections of some previously undeclared machine tools.

In its fourth semi-annual report *(S/25983)*, transmitted to the Council on 21 June, the IAEA stated that as of 17 June it had carried out, with UNSCOM, 19 missions in Iraq, inspecting 75 sites.

UN Photo 183194/R. Da Silva

United States Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright presented evidence of an assassination plot against former United States President Bush on 27 June.

That had resulted in the "gradual disclosure of a broadly-based nuclear programme aimed at the production of enriched uranium and at the development of nuclear weapon capabilities", it was stated. However, discrepancies between the Iraqi declarations and IAEA findings continued to exist, the report stated.

Sanctions maintained

Sanctions imposed against Iraq were continued after the Security Council on 24 May stated *(S/25830)* that there was "no agreement" that the necessary conditions existed for their modification. The Council reviews the sanctions against Iraq every 60 days.

Meanwhile, Iraq claimed that UNSCOM's "inaccurate" accusations had resulted in a "distorted" picture of Iraq. UNSCOM, it said, had been "accusatory and not objective". Iraq did not reject in principle future verification and monitoring requirements.

However, it contested the decisions and recommendations of the Sanctions Committee which, it believed, was being "used as a cover" by States whose practices were "but an expression of political positions hostile to Iraq".

Boundary demarcated

The Council demanded on 27 May that Iraq and Kuwait "respect the inviolability of the international boundary", as demarcated by the UN Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, and the right to navigational access. Unanimously adopting resolution 833 (1993), the Council reaffirmed its decision to guarantee the inviolability of that boundary and to take all measures to that end.

The Council also expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its work—historic in that it is the first time the UN has drawn a border between two Member States.

Established in May 1991, the Commission was mandated to demarcate the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, set out in "Agreed Minutes" signed in 1963 by the two countries. The Commission had five members: three independent experts appointed by the Secretary-General; and one representative each of Iraq and Kuwait. During the first five sessions, all members participated. Iraq did not attend subsequent sessions, but was sent all relevant documents.

At its final session (17-20 May, New York), the Commission approved a report containing the geographic coordinates of the boundary and the area's map.

The boundary had been demarcated "in the context of maintaining international peace and security", the Secretary-General told the Commission on 20 May. "Law, technology, diplomacy and security have come together in a unique United Nations endeavour", he stated. "All those involved can take great pride in this outcome."

Kuwait said it would honour and be bound by resolution 833 and all other relevant Council resolutions.

Iraq on 6 June challenged *(S/25905)* the work of the Boundary Commission, stating that the Council had "no right" to impose a boundary delimitation on a Member State, and "imposition" of the boundary in the Khawe Abdullah area was a "grave threat to Iraq's right to enjoy freedom of access to the sea".

Iraq's message was noted "with particular concern" by the Council on 28 June, when it recalled *(S/26006)* that the Boundary Commission had not reallocated territory between Kuwait and Iraq, but had "simply carried out the technical tasks necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates" agreed to by both sides in 1963.

Oil-talks

High-level talks between the UN and Iraq on application of Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991)—which authorize $1.6 billion oil sales by Iraq as exceptions to economic sanctions—began in New York on 7 July. The sum to be placed in a UN escrow account would pay for *inter alia* humanitarian relief and compensation to victims of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Iraq on 30 September 1992 told the General Assembly it wanted a net return of "no less than $4 billion for a period of six months".

In response to Iraq's refusal to cooperate in the implementation of resolutions 706 and 712, the Security Council, in adopting resolution 778 (1992) on 2 October, asked Member States to transfer to the UN escrow account proceeds from the sales of Iraqi oil and petroleum products and voluntary contributions. ■

Environmental damage in Gulf assessed

A report on the environmental effects of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict was published by the UN Environment Programme in May. The findings, obtained by the United States research vessel "Mount Mitchell" during its 100-day cruise in the Gulf in February 1992, are to provide a basis for the rehabilitation of the marine and coastal environment in the affected areas and for dealing with future large spills throughout the world.

The report stated that decomposition of oil in the sea was found to be "relatively fast". Generally, coral reefs were in good condition, with some "signs of stress". Commercially-caught fishery products did not constitute a health hazard to the average consumer.

Smoke plume from burning oil wells had "no impact on global climate" and local weather was not "consistently affected". The possible long-term effects on human health were "still uncertain".

900-person Electoral Division to monitor March 1994 elections

A new 900-person electoral division for the UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has been approved by the Security Council to monitor the electoral process in El Salvador. Voting, scheduled to take place in March 1994, would be the "logical culmination of the peace process", the Council noted.

On 21 May, the Secretary-General reported *(S/25812 and Adds.1-3)* that the new unit would observe, during the pre-election period, political meetings and demonstrations, follow up electoral advertising and reporting in the media, as well as receive complaints before and during polling, and monitor election irregularities.

In unanimously adopting on 27 May resolution 832 (1993), the Council also extended ONUSAL's mandate until 30 November. It urged the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to implement fully all commitments under the December 1992 Peace Accords, which had formally ended that country's 12-year civil war.

Those commitments, among other things, related to transfer of lands, reintegration of ex-combatants and implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission on the purification of the Armed Forces and the Commission on the Truth.

All in all, the peace process in El Salvador had "advanced significantly" and was "on course", the Secretary-General had reported on 21 May. There had also been "progress towards other principal objectives": the establishment of civilian control over the military; the beginnings of the establishment of a civilian police force; the reunification of Salvadorian society; and the democratization of national institutions, with full respect for human rights.

Established in May 1991 as an integrated peace-keeping operation to monitor all agreements between the Government and the FMLN, ONUSAL was initially mandated to verify the compliance with the 1990 San Jose Agreement on human rights. Subsequently, its mandate was enlarged—and its strength increased—to fulfil verification requirements of the Peace Accords.

Truth Commission

The implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth, which had received more than 22,000 complaints of serious acts of violence that occurred between January 1980 and July 1991, was also reviewed in the Secretary-General's report.

The FMLN accepted the Commission's recommendations but, in some cases, conditioned its implementation on the Government doing likewise.

El Salvador President Alfredo Cristiani said it was willing to comply with recommendations that fell within his competence, were consistent with the Constitution, were in harmony with the Peace Accords, and contributed to national reconciliation. In that light, the Secretary-General wanted a detailed analysis of those recommendations, including "what action was required by whom and in what time-frame".

That analysis *(S/25812/Add.3)* was later transmitted to President Cristiani, FMLN Coordinator-General Schafik Handal and the current Coordinator of the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (COPAZ).

Purification of army

On 2 April, the Secretary-General informed *(S/25516)* the Council President that 15 Salvadorian officers, whom President Cristiani had promised to remove from the army, would be placed on leave, by 30 June at the latest, and retire no later than 31 December 1993.

That arrangement would, when completed, bring the Government into "broad compliance" with the Ad Hoc Commission's recommendations, the Secretary-General said, although regrettably that would "not occur until a date several months later than that foreseen in the Agreements".

In fulfilment of his pledge, President Cristiani on 1 July replaced Defence Minister René Emilio Ponce and ordered a complete reorganization of the armed forces command. General Ponce and many other dismissed top officers were among those listed by the Ad Hoc Commission for their roles in atrocities during the war.

'Most serious violation'

The maintenance of clandestine arms deposits in Nicaragua by the FMLN was the "most serious violation to date" of the 1992 Peace Accords, the Council pronounced on 11 June.

In a statement *(S/25929)* by its President, Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo of Spain, the Council noted with concern the Secretary-General's 8 June letter *(S/25901)* on the existence of an FMLN weapons cache in Nicaragua, discovered on 23 May when it exploded in an automobile repair shop in Managua.

The Council again urged the FMLN to provide a "complete inventory of its arms and munitions both inside and outside El Salvador and surrender them" in accordance with the Accords.

The clandestine arms deposit could "seriously undermine the peace process", the Secretary-General stated in his 29 June report *(S/26005)*. ■

UGANDA-RWANDA

New UN mission to monitor African borders

The Security Council on 22 June decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR), to be deployed on the Ugandan side of the border to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda.

By unanimously adopting resolution 846 (1993), the Council also urged the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) to conclude quickly a comprehensive peace agreement and to refrain from any action that could contribute to tension.

The Secretary-General said *(S/25810)* that the deployment of observers could help promote negotiations between Rwanda and the RPF in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and encourage the parties to pursue actively their efforts towards peace and national reconciliation.

UNOMUR, with an initial mandate of six months, will focus its observation activities on the transit of "lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use".

The Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to provide to the Organization of African Unity two military experts to support its peace efforts and assist its Neutral Military Observer Group.

The Secretary-General estimated that UNOMUR would require 81 military observers, 17 international and seven local civilian support staff.

A technical mission, led by the Secretary-General's Military Adviser, Brigadier-General Maurice Baril, visited Uganda and Rwanda between 2 and 6 April.

Peace talks

Peace talks between Rwanda and the RPF resumed in Arusha on 16 March. The agenda covered military issues, refugees and displaced persons, and outstanding political matters, including the amendment of the constitution and the duration of a transitional period.

On 28 June, the United Republic of Tanzania, as official Facilitator of the negotiations, informed *(S/26007)* the Council that a comprehensive peace agreement, which all parties had agreed to conclude on 24 June, had not yet been signed. Consequently, the agreement was signed on 4 August. Major issues included composition of the national army and gendarmerie, transitional structures, and appointment of a Prime Minister.

900,000 displaced

On 15 April, the UN appealed for $78 million to help some 900,000 displaced persons in Rwanda. The International Committee of the Red Cross in April warned that displaced people were facing a "major humanitarian catastrophe" and that famine was imminent.

On 9 June, the World Food Programme reported that the first humanitarian truck convoy in months to deliver assistance across the Ugandan border had arrived in the Rwandan capital of Kigali.

Civil strife in Rwanda worsened in October 1990 when a number of clashes occurred on its border with Uganda. After a lull, armed fighting in the north of Rwanda resumed in February 1993, leading to a massive increase in the number of displaced persons. ■

Sudan: Envoy appointed

Vieri Traxler of Italy on 24 May was appointed Special Envoy for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

His mission was intended to focus greater international attention on the humanitarian crisis in the Sudan, particularly the areas affected by civil conflict. He visited the Sudan and the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda from 29 May to 16 June, in addition to Nigeria, the host country, for peace talks between the Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

The World Food Programme (WFP) on 10 June stated that it aimed to assist 1.7 million displaced and war-affected people and 1.1 million people suffering from drought in the Sudan. "We believe that the needs for emergency assistance in southern Sudan should have the highest priority because nowhere else in the world are people in such dire straits", WFP Executive Director Catherine Bertini said on 6 April. The number of Sudanese refugees in Uganda could rise from 92,000 to 115,000 by the end of 1993.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 12 May said that it had resumed flights to southern Sudan after more than a year-long interruption, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Sudan. An ICRC team flew into the city of Juba on 10 and 11 May to assess the situation in hospitals and camps for displaced people.

In another positive development, a first group of 260 Ethiopian refugees returned to their homeland from the Sudan in June, ending nearly 10 years in exile.

UN Operation in full swing; Force of 6,000 deployed

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity on 28 June in Cairo that the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) had become fully operational. A UN force of some 6,000 military troops and civilian police had been deployed.

ONUMOZ—authorized by the Security Council on 16 December in resolution 797 (1992)—is to monitor withdrawal of foreign forces from Mozambique and assist in the electoral process and humanitarian efforts. China, the Republic of Congo, Japan and the Netherlands have joined 19 other countries in contributing military elements.

The Secretary-General pointed out that, under the General Peace Agreement signed in Rome on 4 October 1992, both government and Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) forces were to be demobilized and grouped into 49 UN-monitored assembly points. Following certain initial delays, he stated, the demobilization process had begun and would be completed prior to the holding of UN-verified elections. Preparations for those elections would be completed by the middle of 1994.

In a new departure, the Secretary-General pointed out, a UN Trust Fund had been established to implement the electoral aspects of the peace process. The Fund would assist political parties to organize and prepare for the electoral process, and would cover costs associated with requirements, such as transportation, office space, communication facilities and other essentials. More than $10 million had already been donated to the Fund.

The rehabilitation and recovery of Mozambique, after more than a decade and a half of protracted civil war, would be a daunting challenge, Mr. Boutros-Ghali stated. More than 1.5 million Mozambicans had taken refuge in neighbouring countries, and between 4 and 5 million more remained displaced inside Mozambique as a result of the conflict.

He said a consolidated humanitarian assistance programme had been developed for Mozambique to support emergency relief, repatriation, demobilization, restoration of essential services and the country's balance of payments deficit. The programme would require $559.6 million for the 12-month period from May 1993 through April 1994, of which $450 million had already been pledged and committed to specific activities. During a donors meeting on 8 and 9 June in Maputo, additional pledges of some $70 million had been announced.

UNHCR/23001/C. Sattlberger

The war in Mozambique created millions of refugees and displaced persons. *Above*, the Caphirizange camp in Tete Province.

The Security Council on 14 April stressed its concern about the delays and difficulties impeding the peace process in Mozambique and strongly urged the Government and RENAMO to finalize the timetable for implementing fully the 4 October Agreement, including the demobilization of forces and the holding of elections.

Unanimously adopting resolution 818 (1993), the Council urged both sides to comply urgently with the commitments they had entered into within the framework of the Agreement, in particular with respect to the concentration, assembly and demobilization of their armed troops and the formation of the new unified armed forces.

They were also strongly urged to guarantee the freedom of movement and verification capabilities of ONUMOZ and to facilitate training the new Mozambican Defence Force as soon as possible.

The General Peace Agreement consists of a complex series of inter-linked agreements to be implemented in stages, through coordinated actions of the two parties under UN verification. It sets out principles and modalities for achieving peace, and calls on the UN to supervise its implementation.

Welcoming the readiness of both parties to convene as soon as possible a meeting between their top leaders in order to address major issues pertaining to peace, the Council called upon them to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Aldo Ajello, in the full and timely implementation of the ONUMOZ mandate.

Timely investigation

The Council strongly appealed to the Government and RENAMO to allow timely investigation of all cease-fire violations and ensure the freedom of movement of people and goods as foreseen in the Agreement.

The Secretary-General said on 5 May in New York that the situation in the country was better since the conclusion of the Agreement. He was more optimistic about the future of Mozambique than of other situations elsewhere in the world.

On 2 April, the Secretary-General reported *(S/25518)* that elections in Mozambique could not be held in October 1993 as originally scheduled, because many of the timetables established in the Agreement had "proved to be unrealistic".

Special Representative Aldo Ajello met on 31 March and 1 April with President Chissano and RENAMO leader Alfonso Dhlakama regarding the Agreement's implementation. Both had assured Mr. Ajello that peace "is an irreversible process" and that they were concerned about the delays in the fulfilment of the Agreement.

On 15 April, the Secretary-General met in Rome with Mr. Ajello, who reported on ONUMOZ and the situation in Mozambique.

UNHCR 21001/C. Sattlberger

With major roads and bridges destroyed during the war, relief supplies are being flown in to remote parts of the country.

1.3 million refugees

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) appealed on 4 May for $203 million to send back home some 1.3 million Mozambican refugees in the largest repatriation operation ever undertaken by UNHCR in Africa.

The slow implementation of the peace process, the fragile economic situation, the presence of millions of displaced and hungry people, and the estimated 2 million mines were among the major obstacles faced by UNHCR. The war had destroyed much of the rural infrastructure and major roads were either completely run down or heavily mined. Bridges had been blown up and community services were non-existent. The war had caused an estimated $15 billion in damage to the economy and had left 3 million people dead.

The UNHCR had already embarked, with other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, on programmes to restore basic services in districts where refugees would go back. The de-mining process might take up to 10 years. The UN was involved in the Government's de-mining programme and UNHCR had launched a mine-awareness campaign in refugee camps and a project to mark heavily mined zones.

But according to UNHCR field workers, the time was ripe for repatriation. For the first time in 16 years, Mozambique was enjoying a combination of peace and rainfall. The 15 October 1992 cease-fire was holding, and security was improving. ■

Liberian massacre investigated

In the wake of a 6 June massacre in Harbel, Liberia, the Security Council on 9 June condemned the "senseless killing of innocent civilians" and requested an investigation of the incident.

Nearly 600 people were killed, according to news reports. The majority of the victims were women and children, according to preliminary reports from representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Children's Fund, who visited the site on 6 June.

The Council, in its statement, warned that "those found responsible for such serious violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable for such crimes", and called on Liberia's faction leaders to control their forces and prevent such "deplorable tragedies" from happening again.

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on 8 June instructed his Special Representative for Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, to go immediately to Monrovia to conduct an investigation.

ANGOLA

A 'major, tragic setback'

UNAVEM II mandate extended

UNITA condemned for endangering peace process

UN Photo 159434/M. Grant

The mandate of UNAVEM II was extended on a reduced basis in response to the evolving military and political situation. *Above*, a UN observer from Algeria.

The Security Council on 1 June extended until 15 July 1993 the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) on a reduced basis and in a manner which would respond to the evolution of the military and political situation.

It condemned the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) for increasing hostilities and endangering the peace process in the country. In resolution 823 (1993), the Council on 30 April had extended the Mission's existing mandate until 31 May.

In unanimously adopting resolution 834 (1993), the Council reiterated its readiness to act promptly, at any time within the 45-day mandate extension authorized on 1 June, to expand substantially the UN presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was asked to submit before 15 July his recommendation on a further UN role in the Angolan peace process.

The Council strongly appealed to the Angolan Government and in particular to UNITA to re-initiate as soon as possible the interrupted peace talks under UN auspices, with a view to the earliest possible establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the 31 May 1991 Peace Accords, signed in Bicesse, Portugal, near Lisbon. The Government's disposition to reach a peaceful settlement in conformity with the Accords and pertinent Council resolutions was welcomed.

The most recent round of direct peace talks between the two parties began on 12 April and ended on 21 May in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. On 25 May, the Secretary-General had reported *(S/25840)* that the breakdown of the talks "marked a major and tragic setback to the peace process" in Angola.

Accept the results

The Council, in resolution 834, reiterated its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the 1992 democratic elections and abide fully by the Accords. It deeply regretted UNITA's refusal at the Abidjan talks to agree to its troop withdrawal from occupied locations and demanded that it do so.

Holding UNITA responsible for the breakdown of the talks thus jeopardizing the peace process, the Council reaffirmed that it would consider all appropriate measures under the UN Charter to advance the Accords' implementation. States were urged to refrain from providing any form of military assistance or other support to UNITA.

Welcoming steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen UN humanitarian activities in Angola, the Council reiterated its appeal to both parties to abide strictly by international humanitarian law, including the guarantee of unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need. It also reiterated its appeal for measures to ensure the security and safety of personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations.

Elections in Angola were held on 29 and 30 September 1992. UNAVEM, originally established by the Council in December 1988 to oversee withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, monitored the four-month electoral process. The UN had certified the elections as "generally free and fair".

In the elections, Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos, who heads the governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), received 49.57 per cent of the votes, while UNITA President Jonas Savimbi obtained 40.07 per cent. The remainder was divided among nine other candidates. (Angolan electoral law requires a 50 per cent majority for victory. Messrs. dos Santos and Savimbi, the two leading contenders, should, under those rules, compete in a runoff.) In the parliamentary elections, the MPLA received 53.74 per cent of the total vote and UNITA, 34.1 per cent.

Hopes 'lie in tatters'

In his 25 May report and a 27 May addendum *(S/25840 and Add.1)*, the Secretary-General stated that the reduced Mission would be made up of 50 military observers, 18 police observers, 11 medical personnel, 40 international civilian staff and 75 local staff.

The prospect that faced Angola was more grave than ever, the Secretary-General said in his report. The hopes that followed the Accords' signing "lie in tatters". War again engulfed almost the whole country and had penetrated many towns that had survived unscathed during the earlier years of fighting. Angolans, who had suffered from continuous war for over three decades, had to contend with even more intensified conflict.

UNITA's insistence on absolute parity in the simultaneous movement and quartering of government and UNITA troops—rather than just those of UNITA—was the main obstacle to progress in the negotiations, he reported. Despite strenuous last-minute efforts to resolve the problem, the talks were suspended.

A further intensification of the suffering of the Angolan people seemed tragically inevitable as the war continued, he said. The two sides must agree to an emergency plan for the delivery of humanitarian aid, involving land and air corridors.

Given increasing reports and mutual accusations of massive human rights violations, both parties must respect their responsibilities under international humanitarian law. He also expressed deep concern at the level of physical and verbal attacks on UNAVEM II personnel.

Stating that it would be unthinkable for the UN to abandon Angola at this critical juncture, the Secretary-General called for concerted efforts by the international community to bring the Angolan tragedy to an end.

In view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, he asked for increased resources in support of the Emergency Humanitarian Programme that was put into effect on 1 May. He stressed the need to ensure the security of relief personnel and urged President dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi to respond positively to humanitarian efforts in various parts of the country.

Deteriorating situation

On 28 June, the Secretary-General told the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Cairo that the collapse of the Bicesse Accords following UNITA's refusal to accept its defeat at the polls had plunged Angola back into civil war. The small UN force authorized under the UNAVEM II mandate was wholly unsuited to intervene in the fierce resumption of hostilities.

> **"It would be unthinkable for the UN to abandon Angola"**

According to Mr. Boutros-Ghali, the deteriorating political and military situation in Angola, the collapse of the joint monitoring and verification groups provided for under the Accords, and the evacuation of most UNAVEM II sites had drastically reduced the Mission's observation and verification functions, which formed its mandate's main part. UNAVEM II, therefore, was concentrating efforts on liaison activities and on assisting the delivery of humanitarian relief to the civilian population.

The Secretary-General stressed that the humanitarian situation in Angola remained "very grave". Health services, market structures and food production efforts had largely collapsed. It was estimated that more than 2 million Angolans were suffering from hunger, drought and disease. Reports had indicated that over 1,000 people a day were dying from malnutrition and other factors associated with the war.

To address those grave problems, Mr. Boutros-Ghali said, the UN had launched a $226-million consolidated inter-agency appeal for Angola. However, providing humanitarian relief under present conditions remained "a daunting challenge". Humanitarian assistance continued to be delivered to both government- and UNITA-controlled areas, albeit with great difficulty and often at significant risk to UN personnel involved. UN flights had been fired upon by UNITA forces and aid relief workers had been attacked throughout the country. Although the collapse of the Abidjan talks left little room for optimism, the UN would continue to provide humanitarian relief while working to achieve a cease-fire and a resumption of the peace process.

On 26 June, the Secretary-General met in Cairo with Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura. Later that day and on 27 June, he met with President dos Santos to discuss the situation in Angola and UNAVEM II's efforts to bring the parties once more to the negotiating table.

Persistent tension

In a statement by Council President Yuliy Vorontsov of the Russian Federation, the Council also said it should remain seized with the situation and take further appropriate steps to support the peace process in Angola.

On 27 May, the Secretary-General announced *(S/25882)* he had reluctantly agreed to release Ms. Anstee

UN Photo 159431/M. Grant

The Secretary-General expressed concern over verbal attacks against Special Representative Anstee, shown above with Angolan voters in September 1992.

from her responsibilities. Subsequently, he appointed Alioune Blondin Beye, former Foreign Minister of Mali, as his Special Representative for Angola, effective 28 June.

On 7 April, the Secretary-General had expressed deep concern over the "vicious attacks" against Ms. Anstee's "integrity and personality", aired on the UNITA radio station Vorgan, accompanied by threats against her life. He reiterated his unequivocal support for Ms. Anstee's efforts to restore the peace process and to carry out UNAVEM II's mandate under extremely difficult conditions.

On 12 April, it was reported that UNITA said the editorial comment in the Vorgan broadcast did not represent Mr. Savimbi's views.

Earlier extension

In extending UNAVEM II's mandate under resolution 823 from 30 April until 31 May, the Council condemned the attacks against international humanitarian flights operating in Angola and demanded that those attacks cease immediately.

On 27 April, the Council said it was deeply concerned by the report on the shooting down the day before by UNITA forces of a World Food Programme Antonov-12 plane which was on a humanitarian mission. Council President Jamsheed K. A. Marker of Pakistan said the Council strongly condemned "this outrageous hostile act against the civilian airplane".

On 8 June, the Council also strongly condemned the attack by UNITA forces on 27 May against a train carrying civilians that resulted in the death of 225 persons and the wounding of several hundred. In a statement by Council President Juan Antonio Yañez-Barneuvo of Spain, it demanded that UNITA immediately cease its armed attacks and stressed that those responsible must be held accountable.

On 21 May, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs launched the Inter-Agency Programme for Angola, appealing for $226 million in emergency humanitarian assistance. Some $70 million had been pledged to the Programme at a meeting of donors, which was held on 3 June in Geneva.

A UN official said on 22 June that there had been humanitarian flights to Luena, Saurimo and Huambo on 21 June as part of the start of an emergency operation plan which the Government and UNITA had agreed to in principle. Fifteen locations had been targeted for relief, but operational difficulties remained.

On 30 June, Security Council members expressed concern that, as a result of UNITA's failure to cooperate with the full implementation of the UN emergency programme, it had not been possible to continue the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected population areas. ■

WESTERN SAHARA

Differences narrow on voting criteria

A five-day visit (31 May-4 June) by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to Morocco and Algeria has resulted in substantially narrowed differences between the parties—Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro (POLISARIO)—regarding the criteria for registration in the referendum in Western Sahara.

Accompanied by his Special Representative, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, the Secretary-General aimed to facilitate a compromise solution on remaining issues and underscore the importance of implementing without further delay the settlement plan for self-determination of the Territory.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was optimistic that agreement on the referendum's terms of reference would soon be reached and that it would help to generate momentum for holding the referendum at an early date.

On 28 June, he told the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that preparations for the referendum were being speeded up. Initial deployment of civilian police officers to Western Sahara had taken place.

A 10-member Identification Commission for the referendum had been established and, after completion of essential preparatory activities, voter registration would begin, he said. Erik Jensen of Malaysia was appointed in May as Commission Chairman.

The UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by the Security Council on 29 April 1991. The settlement plan called for the referendum to be held in January 1992, but a firm date has not yet been agreed.

The plan, approved by the Council on 27 June 1990 in resolution 658 (1990), calls for organization and supervision of the referendum by the UN, in cooperation with OAU, in which voters would choose either independence or integration with Morocco.

Prospects for non-racial democracy 'encouraging' despite difficulties

Despite continuing difficulties, the prospects for the establishment of a non-racial democracy in South Africa were "most encouraging", Secretary-General Boutros Boutrós-Ghali said on 16 June.

In a statement read on his behalf by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs James O. C. Jonah at a meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, he pointed out that a provisional agreement had been reached on a date—27 April 1994—for the first non-racial multiparty elections. A multi-racial transitional executive council was expected to be put in place within weeks. He urged all parties to facilitate the long-awaited establishment of a broad-based government in South Africa.

The Committee meeting was held to observe the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa.

The Secretary-General stressed that the immediate task of ending the widespread violence and disorder required a strong determination by all parties to work for peace.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali cited the Organization's extensive involvement in South Africa, including the deployment of the UN Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA). Those measures had had a salutary effect on the political situation in the country and had helped to promote and advance the peace process.

Security Council President Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo of Spain said the negative impact of increasing violence on the negotiation process underscored the need to intensify that process.

Special Committee Chairman Ibrahim A. Gambari of Nigeria said the Committee supported political negotiations as the only peaceful means of reaching a settlement acceptable to the majority of citizens, while also safeguarding the rights of minority groups.

AP/Wide World Photos

City Press
CHRIS HANI IS MURDERED

The assassination of political activist Chris Hani underscored the need to push ahead with negotiations for a united non-racial South Africa.

'Tragic assassination'

The assassination on 10 April in Johannesburg of Chris Hani, a National Executive Committee member of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and Secretary-General of the South African Communist Party, underscored the urgent need to end violence in the country and to push ahead with negotiations for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, the Security Council said on 12 April.

On behalf of members, Council President Jamsheed K. A. Marker of Pakistan said those negotiations "must not be held hostage by the perpetrators of violence".

Mr. Hani, he said, actively supported those negotiations and only the previous week had called for an end to violence so that the negotiations could proceed in a climate of peace and stability.

On 13 April, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, concerned at a possible escalation of violence, appealed to all parties not to allow the assassination to derail the multiparty constitutional negotiations.

Other developments

On 10 May, the Secretary-General reported that with Pretoria's agreement, the more than 100 UN observers in South Africa were cooperating with the local police to contain violence.

The Special Committee on 25 May expressed deep dismay at the detention by South African police of leaders of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

An International Conference on Southern Africa, held in London on 14 and 15 June, called for support and encouragement to those "striving for the democratic transformation of South Africa". In a declaration, the Conference said the international community must spare no effort in ensuring that South Africans, at the earliest, could exercise their democratic rights in the country's first ever one-person, one-vote elections.

On 27 June, the Secretary-General expressed outrage at "the brazen display of force and intimidation by members of the right-wing Afrikaner National Front (ANF) against delegates engaged in multiparty negotiations in Johannesburg to facilitate South Africa's transition to a non-racial, democratic and united country".

ANC National Chairman Oliver Tambo, who died on 24 April, was lauded by the Secretary-General for championing the struggle against apartheid. ■

Special Report

Violence: The biggest obstacle

by Angela E. V. King
Chief, UN Observer Mission
in South Africa (UNOMSA)

By Security Council resolution 772 (1992), adopted on 17 August, the Secretary-General was authorized to deploy the UN Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA). The aim is to help open channels of communication between communities, reduce political intolerance and create a spirit of reconciliation among South Africans of all races and ethnic backgrounds. Observers from 36 different countries participate in demonstrations, marches, rallies and other forms of mass action and, over the last year, have covered more than 8,500 events and meetings throughout the country. They also maintain informal contacts at all levels with established governmental structures, political leaders and parties, as well as civic organizations and other groups.

Against a backdrop of optimism with respect to the multiparty negotiations and the setting of a date for elections, UNOMSA observers continue to draw attention to important issues which pose a serious threat in the transition to democratic rule in the country. These include: the unacceptably high levels of political violence which still plague the country; the difficulties facing the National Peace Accord; and the uncertainties surrounding preparations for free and fair elections.

The Human Rights Commission has recorded 352 incidents of political violence in June 1993, well down from more than 500 incidents in April and May, respectively. The total number of incidents during the first-half of 1993 was 2,178, 2.5 per cent higher than the first half of 1992. The number of deaths recorded in the first six months of 1993 was 1,387, some 23 per cent lower.

One of the most affected areas is the Natal region, with 744 deaths in the first half of 1993.

The Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal region, where violent fluctuations occur, registered 91 deaths in June, bringing the figure to 441 in the first six months, compared to 1,177 deaths in the first half of 1992.

While key aspects of the violence continue to be the conflicts between hostel dwellers and residents of surrounding townships, and train and taxi violence, the underlining causes of it continue to be: the lack of political tolerance, especially between supporters of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party; allegations of security force involvement in the violence; poor police/community relations; the appalling social and economic conditions, which millions have to endure in the black townships and elsewhere; and right-wing violence.

A glaring example of right-wing violence was demonstrated on 25 June, when an armed group of right-wing Afrikaners besieged the World Trade Centre and briefly occupied the conference hall where negotiators were laying the foundation for a new South Africa.

On 2 July, the Negotiating Forum, representing 26 political parties, announced a date for the 1994 elections, a week after the failure of the right-wing elements to derail the negotiating process. In this way, the negotiators gave the clearest indication of their determination to bring the final chapter of apartheid to an end.

The greatest single threat to the political, social and economic stability of South Africa continues to be the unacceptably high levels of violence born of widespread lack of political tolerance, factionalism and, above all, the appalling social and economic conditions of the majority of black people in South Africa.

The marginalization and radicalization of the black youth, many of whom have stayed away from schools as a form of protest or because of economic hardship, have provided a fertile ground for confrontation and intolerance. The situation is compounded by the ready availability of dangerous weapons, which are used with impunity by many people for criminal or political motives.

While UNOMSA's objectives remain unchanged, the range of its activities has broadened in order to carry out more effectively its mandate in addressing the issue of public violence and other related matters.

As the last phase of the transition to democratic rule draws near, UNOMSA observers are aware of the need to strengthen and adapt their operations to meet the increasingly complex needs on the ground, while the country prepares itself for elections and the installation of a democratic government. ■

The 'Second Generation'

Cambodia elections 'free & fair', but challenges remain

UNTAC electoral staff provide ballots to some of the more than 4 million Cambodians who cast their vote in the general elections.

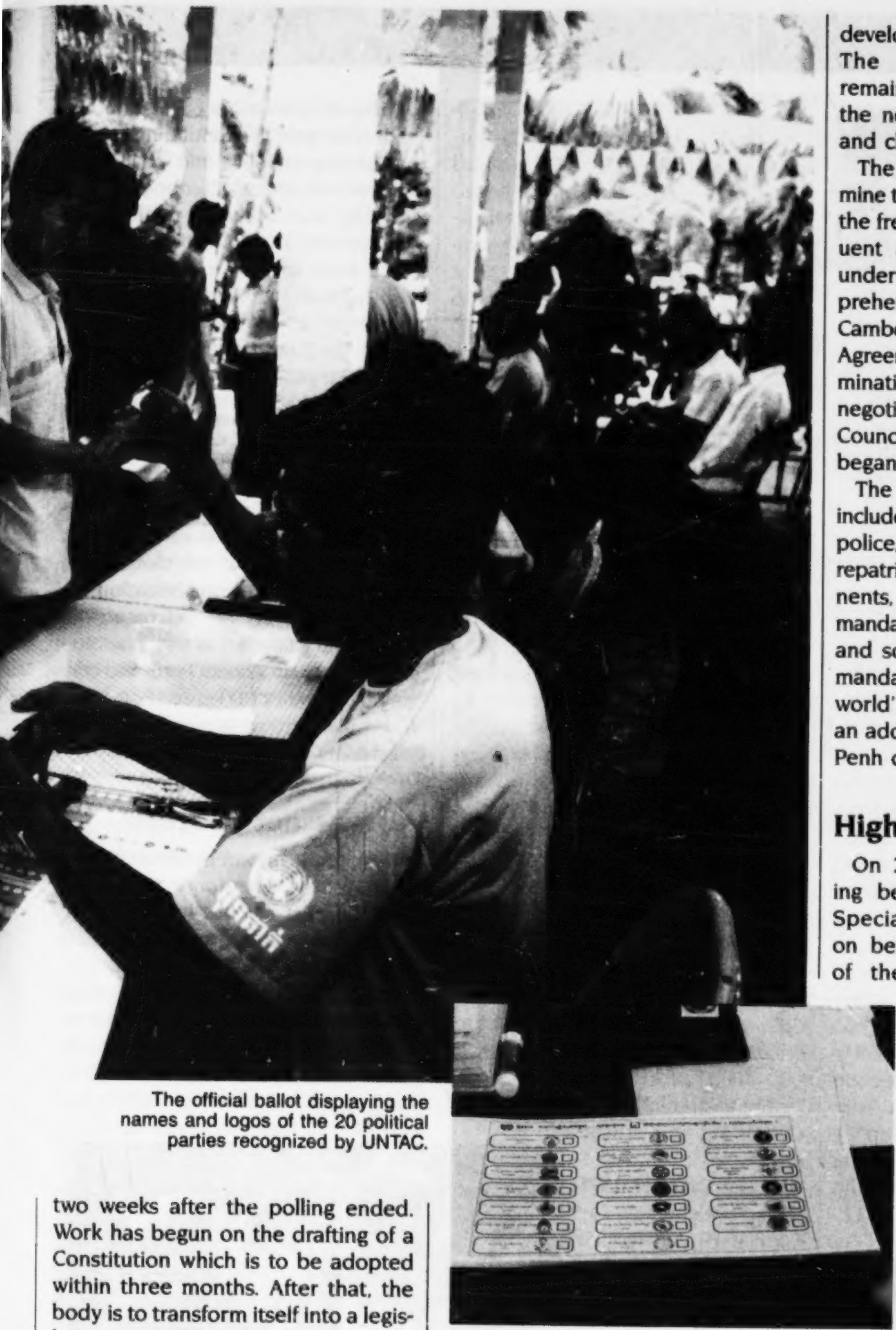
Marking the culmination of what UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has termed the "largest and most ambitious operation" ever undertaken by the UN, the Security Council on 15 June formally endorsed the results of the general elections in Cambodia, which had taken place from 23 to 28 May, in an atmosphere described as generally peaceful and often festive.

More than 4 million Cambodians—representing 89.6 per cent of the registered voters—had cast their ballots during the five-day, multi-party elections conducted by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). UN personnel had established 1,400 fixed polling stations and 200 mobile teams to reach voters in remote areas. In addition, UNTAC had organized the month-long political campaign for the elections. More than 1,500 meetings and rallies had been held, attended by some 800,000 people.

"Nothing the UN has ever done can match this operation", the Secretary-General asserted at the start of the electoral process in April. UNTAC "illustrates the challenges of the second generation of United Nations operations".

His Special Representative for Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, at a 16 July press conference in New York, said that UNTAC had achieved a "resounding success". While the 17-month-old operation had been "far from perfect", he said, it had combined "firmness with flexibility" to reach a positive outcome.

The newly-elected Constituent Assembly was sworn in on 14 June, just



The official ballot displaying the names and logos of the 20 political parties recognized by UNTAC.

two weeks after the polling ended. Work has begun on the drafting of a Constitution which is to be adopted within three months. After that, the body is to transform itself into a legislative assembly to create a new government for Cambodia.

Diplomatic success

The elections, as the focal point of the comprehensive settlement in Cambodia, were "a diplomatic success for the United Nations", Mr. Boutros-Ghali told the Austrian Parliament on 16 June in Vienna.

Notwithstanding the successful holding of the election and the creation of a Constituent Assembly, the post-election period had not been without difficulties, he reported on 16 July *(S/26090)*.

Cambodia still faced enormous problems of security, stability, mine clearance, infrastructure improvement and general economic and social development, the report continued. The political-military situation remained fragile and the tasks before the new government were "difficult and challenging".

The right of Cambodians to determine their own political future through the free and fair election of a constituent assembly had been affirmed under the 1991 Agreement on Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, known as the Paris Agreements. The Agreements, the culmination of more than a decade of negotiations, also invited the Security Council to establish UNTAC, which began operations in March 1992.

The Cambodian operation—which includes military, human rights, civilian police, civil administration, refugee repatriation and rehabilitation components, in addition to its electoral mandate—would "influence the nature and scope of future United Nations mandates and operations all over the world", the Secretary-General said in an address to UNTAC staff in Phnom Penh on 8 April.

High turnout

On 29 May—the day vote counting began—the Secretary-General's Special Representative declared on behalf of the UN that in view of the high turnout throughout the country, the absence of violence or disruption during polling, the success of the technical conduct of the poll, and the calm and peaceful atmosphere that reigned throughout the polling period, the conduct of the election had been free and fair. After all the votes had been counted, the elections were officially declared as free and fair on 10 June at a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

Transmitting election results to the Council, the Secretary-General reported *(S/25913)* on 10 June that three of the four Cambodian parties signatories to the Paris Agreements took part in the electoral process: the Front uni national pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif (FUNCINPEC), which

UN Photo 186007/J. Isaac

VOTING COMPARTMENT
'Secret'

A woman marking her ballot in a private booth at a polling station in Prey Veng Province.

received 1,824,188 or 45.5 per cent of the vote; the Party of the State of Cambodia (SOC) through the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), with 1,533,471 votes or 38.2 per cent; and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front/Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (KPNLF/BLDP), which received 152,764 votes or 3.8 per cent. The vote gave FUNCINPEC 58 seats in the Constituent Assembly, 51 for CPP, 10 to KPNLF/BLDP and one to the Molinaka and Naktaorsou Khmere for Freedom (MOLINAKA).

The fourth signatory party—the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK)—failed to register as a political party, took no part in the election and threatened to disrupt it with violence, according to the report. Nevertheless, PDK has declared that it will accept the outcome of the elections.

Voters undaunted

Aside from a few incidents, the elections took place in a "peaceful and often festive atmosphere, with voters sometimes walking several miles to cast their ballots, apparently undaunted by threats of violence or banditry, rough terrain or the heavy rain that swept much of the country", the report continued.

The counting of the votes had proceeded more slowly than anticipated, because of the need to ensure accuracy and transparency. One of the parties, the SOC, raised objections over alleged irregularities in the polling and counting process, but did not produce evidence to support their request to hold new elections in several provinces.

In his report, the Secretary-General urged all parties to respect and accept the election results and to resolve any dispute they might have through agreed channels. UNTAC, he observed, would give the Constituent Assembly its full support in drawing up a constitution and establishing a new government for Cambodia. "I am also confident that the international community will continue to support efforts to promote national reconciliation and peace-building", he concluded.

Resolution 840: Full support expressed

Unanimously adopting resolution 840 (1993) on 15 June, the Security Council expressed its full support for the newly-elected Constituent Assembly, which had been sworn in the day before and would soon begin its work of drawing up a constitution in accordance with the October 1991 Paris Agreements. The Council emphasized the necessity for the Assembly's work to be completed within the three-month time-frame stipulated in the Agreements.

All parties were called upon to respect fully the election results and cooperate for a peaceful transition in the country. The Council welcomed Prince Norodom Sihanouk's efforts to achieve national reconciliation, his leadership and his continuing role in maintaining stability and promoting cooperation among Cambodians.

UNTAC was asked to continue to play its role in conjunction with the SNC—which the Council had declared the "unique legitimate body and source of authority" in Cambodia during the transitional period.

Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali was asked to report to the Council by the middle of July, with recommendations on the possible role the UN and its agencies might play after the end of UNTAC's mandate. States and international organizations were urged to contribute actively to Cambodia's reconstruction and rehabilitation.

On 30 June, UNTAC welcomed the first plenary session of the Constituent Assembly in Phnom Penh and congratulated the BLPD leader, Son Sann, who was nominated Assembly President.

All was not peaceful

Despite the apparent success of the elections, the situation in Cambodia over the past months had been frequently marred by violence, particularly against UNTAC personnel.

On 5 April, the Security Council strongly condemned all attacks on UNTAC, particularly the recent attacks which had resulted in the death of two Bangladeshi members of UNTAC and

UN Photo 186012/J. Isaac

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi *(left)* speaking to an elderly Cambodian.

the "cowardly assassination" of three members of its Bulgarian contingent on 2 April. The Secretary-General was asked to report urgently to the Council on the circumstances of those "murderous acts" and responsibility for them.

In a statement by its President, the Security Council stressed the importance of ensuring a neutral political environment in Cambodia, as well as the cessation of acts of violence and of all threats and intimidation committed on political or ethnic grounds.

In an 8 April statement, the Secretary-General deplored the murder earlier in the day of a Japanese UN volunteer in Cambodia by unknown individuals. He said he had learned with the greatest sadness of the "most unfortunate and cruel murder" of Asuhito Nakata, a 25-year-old District Electoral Supervisor in the Kompong Thom province, who had been working for the "cause of peace and democracy" in Cambodia since July 1992. He was driving an UNTAC vehicle with his interpreter, who also died later in a hospital in Bangkok from bullet wounds.

An UNTAC official said the most likely motive for the attack was an act of revenge against UNTAC personnel resulting from the recruitment of polling officers for the elections. Apparently, the attack had been carried out by a single gunman.

During a visit to Hanoi on 11 and 12 April, the Secretary-General had talks with the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam, focussing on the situation in Cambodia and, in particular, the recent massacres of ethnic Vietnamese there. Mr. Boutros-Ghali assured the Minister that UNTAC would use all measures at its disposal to ensure the safety of the ethnic Vietnamese. The Secretary-General also met with the Prime Minister of Viet Nam, who expressed support for UN efforts in Cambodia, and with Viet Nam's President, who said Viet Nam was committed to the provisions of the Paris Agreements.

In a 22 April statement issued by its President, the Security Council unequivocally condemned the killings of UN peace-keeping personnel and demanded that attacks on UN peace-keepers cease forthwith. A Bulgarian soldier serving with UNTAC was killed and five others were injured in an attack on 19 April on UNTAC's District Headquarters in the village of New Oral.

Voting on First Avenue

By Harold Fruchtbaum

The iron gates a few dozen steps north of the visitor's entrance to UN Headquarters in New York are usually locked, but they stood wide open from nine each morning until five in the afternoon beginning Sunday, 23 May, through the following Thursday, 27 May. A glance beyond the two UN security officers standing guard revealed what seemed to be the setting for a festival under two large adjoining white tents in the shade of a grove of trees. For people hurrying along busy First Avenue, the quiet scene offered little of immediate interest. Nevertheless, what was in progress there had historic importance, for this was one of three overseas polling stations for Cambodia's national election.

The polling station on the grounds of UN Headquarters was a first in UN history. Twenty-one Cambodians cast their ballots here during the five-day election period. Cambodians who had registered to vote but were abroad at the time of the election could also cast a ballot at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris or at the UN Information Centre in Sydney, Australia.

In the cool light of the open-sided tents, a table covered with a blue cloth displayed a large sign, in English and Khmer, that announced "UNTAC Polling Station." Two UN volunteer election observers sat at the table with Marany Pen, the presiding officer in New York for the Cambodian election, waiting for voters.

UNTAC
POLLING STATI

A guard checks the ID of a Cambodian arriving to vote at the special expatriate polling station at UN Headquarters in New York.

Seated at one side of the tent were representatives of a few of the 20 political parties taking part in the election. The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) rules allowed each party to have one agent in the polling station to monitor the procedure.

When a woman arrived to vote on Thursday morning, Mr. Pen studied her registration card and then inspected her fingers under ultraviolet light for the long-lasting invisible fluorescent ink that would show if she had already voted.

After casting her vote in a private booth, the Cambodian woman inserted the folded paper in an envelope and dropped it into the bulky, specially-locked white ballot box—10,000 miles from 4 million of her fellow voters—a small but effective step in Cambodia's democratization.

Between late March and April, six peace-keepers—one Japanese UN volunteer and one interpreter—had been killed in attacks against UNTAC, the Secretary-General reported in a

The historic exercise: A first-hand account

Annette Ifill of the UN Chronicle *was one of over* 950 *International Polling Station Officers, from* 43 *countries in Cambodia for the first democratic election in* 40 *years.*

Annette Ifill *(centre)* in front of a school that served as a polling station during the Cambodia elections.

After leaving New York on 10 May, Ms. Ifill arrived in Jomtien, Thailand, where she had three days of intensive training, including briefings on Cambodia's culture, history, communications, health concerns, the danger of mines, living conditions, electoral laws and polling procedures.

She departed for Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh, in a French military plane, accompanied by about 40 other polling station officers. A Russian helicopter took her the rest of the way to Svay Rieng Province, where she was assigned to a polling station in an elementary school—a 27' x 12' wooden structure with three rooms, each with a doorway, a hole for a window and a dirt floor.

"Working with me were 21 Cambodians who formed three voting teams", says Ms. Ifill. "During the election, for six days we used the school's desks and benches for working and dining by day, and sleeping at night."

She oversaw and supervised the polling staff, with the assistance of an interpreter, and managed the entire exercise from polling to the scrutiny and counting of the ballots. All this was closely monitored by the party agents and representatives from human rights organizations.

By the time the polls had opened at 8 a.m. on 23 May, she says, "there were about 300 eager voters—young and old, lame and well, from every part of the district—patiently waiting in the blistering sun. Some were missing limbs and were brought on trucks, motorcycles and bicycles. Still others were blind and had to be led and helped to vote.

"In spite of intimidation tactics from one of the political parties, they seemed unable to contain their excitement and were proud to exercise their right as Cambodians to vote—some for the first time—in an election that would enable them to have a say in the future of their country and which could result in the formation of a government of their choice." Of the more than 4 million Cambodians who voted in the country, almost 3,000 persons voted at Ms. Ifill's station.

Says she: "It was a challenging assignment and I feel I played a pioneering role in an unknown rural environment, and in a society which is coming to grips with the concept and practice of democracy."

---

26 April letter *(S/25669)* to the Security Council President. Among the slain peace-keepers were two Bangladeshis and four Bulgarians. Another nine Bulgarian soldiers, five Cambodian civilians and one Indonesian civilian police monitor were injured in attacks mostly carried out by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK)—the forces of the PDK.

On 3 May, in a fourth report *(S/25719)* on UNTAC's progress in implementing the terms of the Paris Agreements, the Secretary-General stated that UNTAC was faced with increased violence, which could have an impact on voter turnout. However, UNTAC had to continue to carry out its mandate as well as it could, with the greatest possible concern for the safety of its own staff and the well-being of Cambodians. Conditions for elections in Cambodia had never been perfect, any more than they were in many other countries, and might not be so for a long time. That was no reason to hold back elections, which were not the end but the beginning of the process of Cambodia's renewal.

Also on 3 May, UN humanitarian and development agencies, in a statement issued in Phnom Penh, appealed to Cambodian political leaders "to exert their influence and authority" over local leaders to restore a climate of confidence and law and order that would allow humanitarian organizations to continue their operations. During the previous few weeks, the security situation had "markedly deteriorated" in certain parts of Cambodia, they said.

The agencies warned that the increasing violence not only had a negative effect on their ability to conduct non-political humanitarian operations, but it hampered the conduct of the much-needed relief and reintegration operations and might force them to scale down their activities in Cambodia.

Elections as scheduled

Despite the ongoing violence, the Secretary-General on 15 May stated in an updated progress report *(S/25784)* that he had directed that the elections be held as scheduled, as that was the will and intent of the Security Council, as well as of the vast majority of Cambodians. The elections were likely to be affected by continuing violence. UNTAC would be conducting the most impartial elections possible in conditions that were not susceptible to its full control. Postponement of the elections would, rather than bring

UN 186178/P. S. Sudhakaran

Cambodia's newly-elected Constituency Assembly holding its first meeting on 14 June.

improved conditions, more probably have the opposite effect.

Since the beginning of April, he reported, violence had caused the death of 110 Cambodians, including those of Vietnamese descent, and injury to 179. A large number of those casualties had resulted from attacks on civilians and on SOC by the NADK and unidentified groups, and attacks on other political parties by SOC and unidentified groups.

The Secretary-General expressed concern at the fact that incidents of violence could have a disruptive effect on the elections through their "destabilizing psychological effects".

In order to strengthen security, no polling would be conducted in PDK-controlled areas in selected remote areas where NADK had been operating, and in areas to which UNTAC had been denied access, said the report. Other parts of the country had been designated as high-, medium- and low-risk zones, with different levels of security assigned accordingly to each. In high-risk zones, armed UNTAC military personnel would be stationed at and around polling stations. Quick reaction forces and medical support units had also been identified for those areas. Also, urgent consultations had been held with Governments on the provision of additional equipment for UNTAC.

According to the report, the Secretary-General was also giving "urgent and close consideration" to a request by the three Cambodian factions supporting the elections for the return of weapons they had placed under UNTAC control based on the fact that they held primary responsibility for security in zones under their control.

Technical preparations for the elections had been virtually completed, the report stated. The freeness and fairness of the elections would be judged in accordance with three main criteria: the extent to which the campaign and voting were marred by violence, intimidation and harassment; the extent to which SOC—which controlled the largest zones and had the most extensive administrative structure—enjoyed unfair advantages, whether by using its administrative apparatus for its own political ends or by denying other political parties access to the public media; and the technical conduct of the poll.

Resolution 826: Proceed with elections

The Security Council on 20 May fully supported the Secretary-General's decision to proceed with the general elections as scheduled and warned all Cambodian parties that it would respond appropriately to their failure to honour their obligations in respecting the election results.

Unanimously adopting resolution 826 (1993), the Council reaffirmed its determination to endorse the election results provided that the UN certified it as free and fair, and also reaffirmed its readiness to support fully post-election efforts to promote national reconciliation and peace-building in Cambodia.

On 22 May, the Council strongly condemned the shelling on 21 May of UNTAC, in which two members of the Chinese engineering detachment were killed and seven others wounded. It took note of the Secretariat's preliminary report indicating that the NADK had carried out the attack and asked the Secretary-General to investigate further and report urgently to the Council.

The Council expressed strong support for UNTAC in carrying out its

UN 186022/PS. Sudhakaran

One of the 20 Cambodian political parties recognized by UNTAC, campaigning in the streets of Phnom Penh the week before the general elections.

mandate within the framework of the Paris Agreements. It warned that it would not countenance the use of violence to interfere with or overturn the democratic process in Cambodia and would take further measures against any of the parties failing to honour its obligations. Cambodians were called upon to exercise fully their right to vote in the elections.

Resolution 835: Stand by obligation

Unanimously adopting resolution 835 (1993) on 2 June, the Security Council called on all Cambodian parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the election results and urged them to bring about the peaceful establishment of a democratic government in that country, in accordance with the terms of the new constitution to be drawn up by the Constituent Assembly. The international community was urged to continue to contribute actively to Cambodia's reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The Council saluted UNTAC members, particularly those who had given their lives in the electoral process.

On 8 June, the Council issued a statement strongly condemning two armed attacks carried out a day earlier against UNTAC's Pakistani and Malaysian platoons, resulting in serious injury to several personnel.

The Council reiterated its warning that appropriate measures would be taken against those who threatened the safety and security of UNTAC personnel and were trying to overturn the democratic process in Cambodia through violence. It demanded that all hostile attacks against UNTAC cease immediately.

In a 22 June report of the Secretary-General, the 7 June attack was confirmed to have been deliberately carried out by NADK elements. The attack on Malaysian troops in Battambang Province, he said, was "most probably" carried out by local elements of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF)—the army of the SOC.

The humanitarian dimension: Fostering peace through relief

The wide-ranging, complex tasks of UNTAC, the mandate of which includes many humanitarian aspects, reflect a growing emphasis on the role of relief and rehabilitation in UN operations.

Indeed, the Security Council has formally recognized the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations, terming provision of coordinated humanitarian assistance one of the "basic peace-building tools".

In a 28 May President's note, the Council also underlined "the close link which may exist, in many cases, between humanitarian assistance and peace-keeping operations".

UNHCR REPATRIATION EXPRESS TRAIN

The UN inter-agency repatriation programme in Cambodia—begun in 1992—has been one harbinger of such new links. By 20 April 1993, some 370,000 Cambodian refugees had returned home, effectively putting a successful end to the huge effort.

The successful completion was made possible with cooperation between UNTAC, various UN agencies under the leadership of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), national and international non-governmental organizations, and all parties that were signatories of the Paris Agreements.

As the lead agency, UNHCR oversaw the movement of returnees and the provision of immediate assistance and food. With refugees now home, UNHCR in Phnom Penh is concentrating its efforts on rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees. It has launched a series of new "Quick Impact" projects to facilitate the recovery of the physical, social and economic infrastructures in areas of return.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi said on 30 April that "the peaceful and orderly return of the Cambodian refugees is both a clear expression of the confidence that the Cambodians have in the peace process and a decisive contribution to national reconciliation".

The World Food Programme (WFP) has also worked continuously in Cambodia and along the Thai-Cambodia border since 1979, managing more than 95 per cent of food aid flows to refugees, displaced people and other affected people in Cambodia.

On 9 April, WFP announced in Phnom Penh that it had assumed sole responsibility for all distribution of food aid to returning refugees, following an agreement signed earlier in the day between WFP, UNHCR and other relevant organizations. WFP would be responsible for the procurement and delivery of food to some 360,000 repatriated refugees with no other means of subsistence.

UN 'peace-building' gives birth to new nation

UN Photo 159895/M. Grant

On 21 May, Issaias Afwerki *(right)*, was named President of the Government of the State of Eritrea. He is shown greeting UNOVER Special Representative Samir Sanbar in Asmara.

Eritrea was born in a referendum held from 23 to 25 April, with the UN Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea (UNOVER) ensuring the impartiality of the process and helping to make the transition to independence smooth and peaceful.

"This was an example of a new generation of UN operations, combining peace, development and democracy", Samir Sanbar, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Eritrea, told the *UN Chronicle*.

The outcome of the referendum was hardly ambiguous: more than 90 per cent of those who registered had voted; 99 per cent of them said "yes" to the creation of an independent State. On 27 April, the Special Representative announced: "On the whole, the referendum process in Eritrea can be said to have been free and fair at every stage".

Investment in peace

Mr. Sanbar sees the UNOVER mission as an example of the new concept of post-conflict peace-building, developed by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. "In practice it involves creating an investment in peace: to arrange things in such a way that countries in conflict find peace better and more profitable", he said.

The role of UNOVER was not only to observe the vote, he said, but to help in a peaceful transformation by installing a sense of free choice and participation in voters and helping, through that process, to establish good relations between Eritrea and its neighbouring States.

UNOVER, he said, was not a case of peace-keepers with blue helmets going in to separate hostile parties, but helping a new nation find the path to development and democracy in a region that has had more than its fair share of wars and calamities in the last few decades.

Verify referendum

UNOVER was established by the General Assembly on 16 December 1992, after the Transitional Government of Ethiopia had asked that the UN play an active role in verifying that the referendum would be free and fair.

A core team of 21 observers, headed by Mr. Sanbar, set up headquarters in Asmara, Eritrea's capital city. Regional offices were established in the towns of Keren and Mendefera. Another 86 observers arrived in April for the last phase of the referendum process.

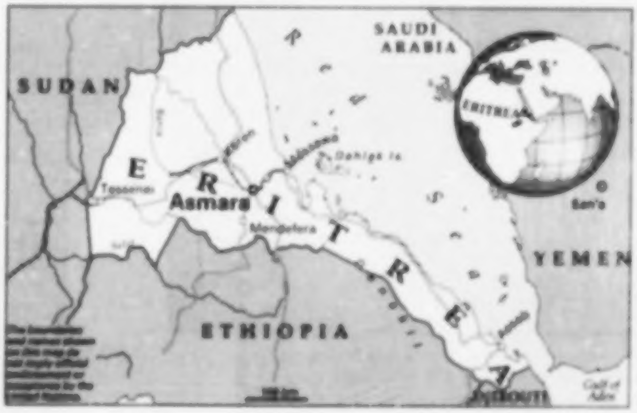
UNOVER faced many practical problems in a country devastated by 30 years of war, with a difficult terrain, low levels of literacy, and a historical absence of voting practice.

For example, in some places there was opposition for cultural reasons to women being photographed for voter identification. After UNOVER consultations, village elders allowed an exception, as they felt it would be for a good cause.

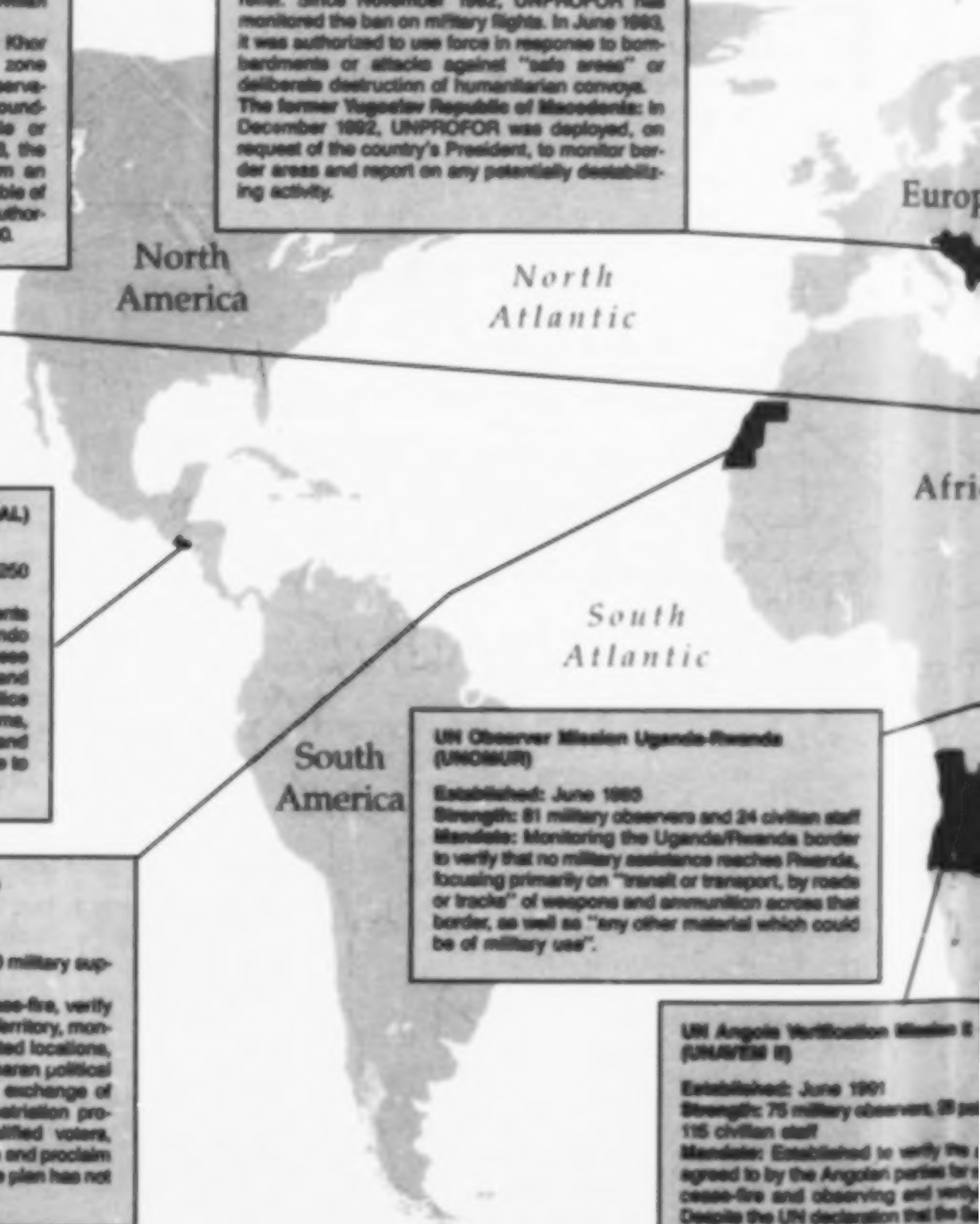
UNOVER also arranged for members of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Army (EPLA) to vote in their barracks, as the presence of uniformed men carrying arms in voting booths might be seen as intimidating by some.

An important part of UNOVER's work was to register voters outside of Eritrea, some 300,000 of the 1.1 million registered Eritreans.

All in all, without UNOVER, the process of nation-building—an ever-important UN task—would not have been successfully completed. ■



UN PEACE-KEEPING: Around the World



UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR)

Established: February 1992
Strength: 24,000 military and civilian personnel: 14,000 in Croatia, 9,200 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 750 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Mandate: Croatia: Established in March 1992 as an interim arrangement to create conditions of peace and security required for negotiating an overall settlement. Deployed in three "United Nations Protected Areas" (UNPAs) in Croatia, to ensure a demilitarization process.
Bosnia and Herzegovina: In June 1992, UNPROFOR was enlarged to ensure the security and functioning of the Sarajevo airport and delivery of humanitarian assistance. In September 1992, it was further enlarged to support humanitarian relief. Since November 1992, UNPROFOR has monitored the ban on military flights. In June 1993, it was authorized to use force in response to bombardments or attacks against "safe areas" or deliberate destruction of humanitarian convoys.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: In December 1992, UNPROFOR was deployed, on request of the country's President, to monitor border areas and report on any potentially destabilizing activity.

UN Peace-keeping Fo

Established: March 196
Strength: 1,480 military
police
Mandate: To use its best e
rence of fighting and to
tenance and restoration
return to normal condition
1974, this has included s
and maintaining a buffer z
the Cyprus National Gua
Turkish Cypriot forces.

UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

Established: April 1991
Strength: 320 military personnel and 168 civilian staff
Mandate: To monitor the 40-kilometre-long Khor Abdullah Waterway and the demilitarized zone (DMZ) between the two countries, using observation posts and land and air patrols, to deter boundary violations and to observe any hostile or potentially hostile actions. In February 1993, the Security Council transformed UNIKOM from an observer contingent into an armed force capable of preventing small-scale violations of the DMZ, authorizing an increase in personnel to some 3,600.

UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

Established: July 1991
Strength: 380 military and police personnel, 250 civilian staff.
Mandate: To verify implementation of agreements between El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). These concern: maintaining the cease-fire, reform and reduction of armed forces, creation of a new police force, reform of the judicial and electoral systems, human rights, land tenure and other economic and social issues. Some 900 electoral observers are to assist in the scheduled March 1994 elections.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Established: September 1991
Strength: 225 military observers, 100 military support personnel and 103 civilian staff
Mandate: Originally to monitor a cease-fire, verify reduction of Moroccan troops in the Territory, monitor confinement of troops to designated locations, ensure the release of all Western Saharan political prisoners or detainees, oversee the exchange of prisoners of war, implement the repatriation programme, identify and register qualified voters, organize and ensure a free referendum and proclaim the results. Due to divergent views, the plan has not been fully implemented.

UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)

Established: June 1993
Strength: 81 military observers and 24 civilian staff
Mandate: Monitoring the Uganda/Rwanda border to verify that no military assistance reaches Rwanda, focusing primarily on "transit or transport, by roads or tracks" of weapons and ammunition across that border, as well as "any other material which could be of military use".

UN Angola Verification Mission II
(UNAVEM II)

Established: June 1991
Strength: 75 military observers, [illegible]
115 civilian staff
Mandate: Established to verify the
agreed to by the Angolan parties for
cease-fire and observing and verify
Despite the UN declaration that the
elections were generally free and fa
were contested, and renewed figh
Since then, UNAVEM II has sought t
sides agree on ways to restore peac

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. [illegible] UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1993

Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

h 1964
itary personnel and 38 civilian

best efforts to prevent the recur-
nd to contribute to the main-
ation of law and order and a
ditions. Since the hostilities in
ded supervising the cease-fire
uffer zone between the lines of
l Guard and of the Turkish and
es.

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Established: June 1948
Strength: 224 military observers
Mandate: Established in 1948 to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine. UNTSO supervises the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 and the observation of the cease-fire in the Suez Canal area and the Golan Heights which followed the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967. It also cooperates with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Observer groups are stationed in Beirut and in the Sinai.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Established: March 1978
Strength: 5,280 troops, assisted by 57 military observers of UNTSO's Observer Group Lebanon, and 520 civilian staff
Mandate: To confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

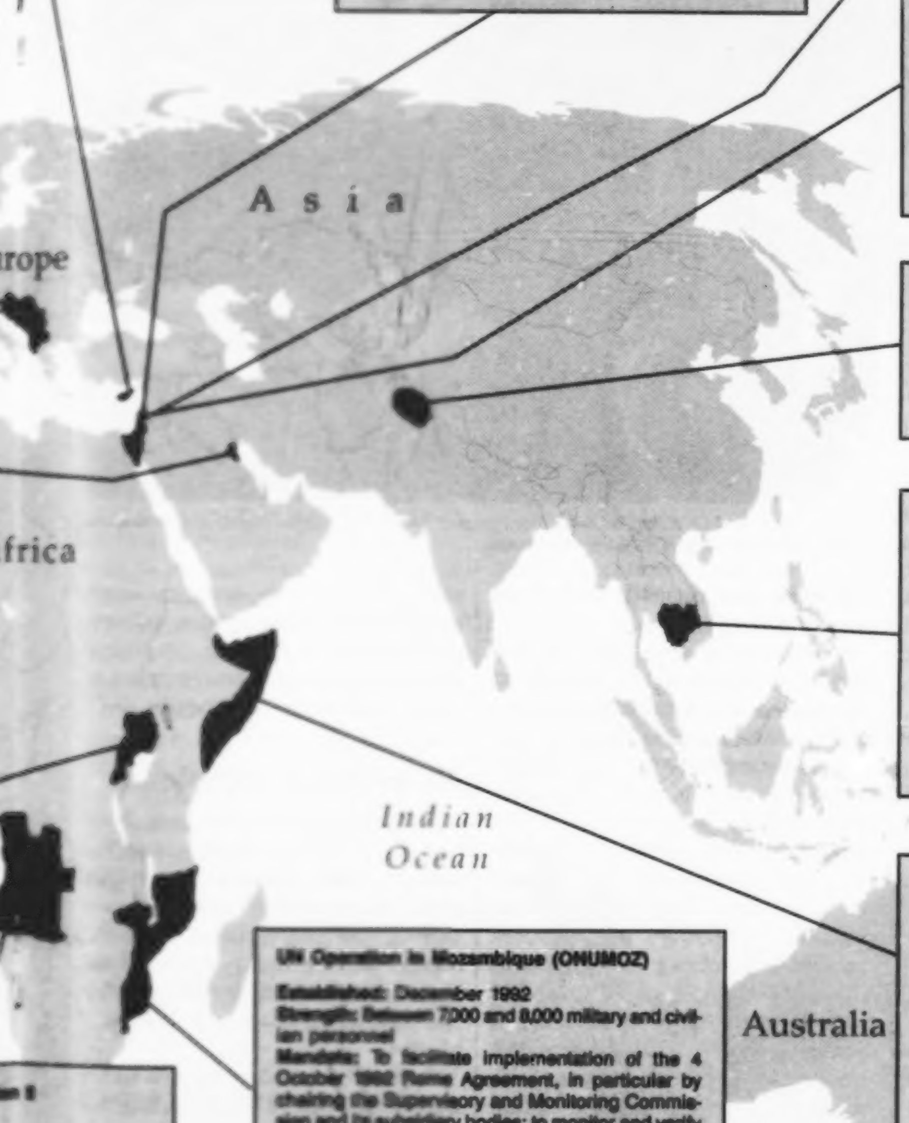
Established: June 1974
Strength: 1,120 troops, assisted by military observers of UNTSO's Observer Group Golan.
Mandate: To supervise the cease-fire between Israel and Syria; the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces; and the areas of separation and limitation, as provided in the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces of 31 May 1974.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Established: January 1949
Strength: 38 military observers
Mandate: To supervise, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.

UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

Established: March 1992
Strength: 22,000 military and civilian personnel
Mandate: To organize and conduct free and fair general elections (23-28 May 1993), and help oversee civil administration, human rights situation, the maintenance of law and order, repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and the rehabilitation of infrastructure. The transitional period will end when a constituent assembly is elected and a new Cambodian Constitution approved.



on II

25 police observers,

y the arrangements
s for monitoring the
verifying elections.
the September 1992
nd fair, their results
fighting broke out.
ght to help the two
peace.

UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)

Established: December 1992
Strength: Between 7,000 and 8,000 military and civilian personnel
Mandate: To facilitate implementation of the 4 October 1992 Rome Agreement, in particular by chairing the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission and its subsidiary bodies; to monitor and verify the cease-fire, demobilization and complete withdrawal of foreign forces, and to provide security in transport corridors; to monitor and verify the disbanding of private armed groups; to authorize security arrangements for vital infrastructures; to provide security for UN activities; to provide technical assistance and monitor the entire electoral process; and to coordinate and monitor humanitarian assistance operations, in particular those relating to refugees, internally displaced persons, demobilized military personnel and the affected local population.

UN Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)

Established: April 1993
Strength: 28,000 military personnel and 2,800 civilian staff
Mandate: UNOSOM was originally established in April 1992 to monitor a cease-fire, provide security for UN personnel and supplies and escort humanitarian supplies to distribution centres. In August 1992, UNOSOM was strengthened so it could better protect convoys and distribution centres throughout Somalia. The Security Council authorized in December 1992 the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), organized and led by the United States, to use "all necessary means" to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. In March 1993, the Security Council, citing concerns over "crippling famine and drought" compounded by civil strife, created UNOSOM II to replace UNITAF. UNOSOM II is the largest peace-keeping force in UN history and the first authorized to use force under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. It also assists in rebuilding Somalia's government and economy.

PEACE-KEEPING

UN operations: Not only expanding, but breaking new ground

UN Photo 159879/M. Grant

Soldiers from Tunisia *(left)*, Pakistan *(centre)* and the United States *(right)* are among the troops assigned to UNOSOM II in Somalia.

United Nations peace-keeping activities have increased and broadened dramatically in recent years, as the Organization responds to new challenges and takes on new tasks. In the span of only five years, the UN has launched more operations than in the previous 40 years. The growth is not only in quantity, but also in nature.

Peace-keeping operations are assuming a new face, often going far beyond traditional activities. They may protect relief shipments, provide services for victims, respond to refugee needs, enforce embargoes, remove mines and seek to disarm warring parties.

In addition to their military and peace aspects, many UN operations now have a large civilian dimension: election monitoring, human rights verification, humanitarian relief, administrative management, institution-building, and the restoration of infrastructure and services.

The job of the UN today, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali stated recently, is not only to maintain peace, but to create an environment in which peace can be sustained. "Today's operations go far beyond peace-keeping", he said. "They have entered the area of peace-building."

From 1948 through mid-1993, more than 600,000 soldiers and civilians have served under the UN flag in 28 peace-keeping operations. Close to 1,000 peace-keepers have died while monitoring cease-fires, patrolling demilitarized areas, manning buffer zones and defusing conflicts. Now, more than 80,000 UN personnel—military, police and civilian—are deployed in 14 ongoing operations; and an anticipated expansion of several operations could require an additional 40,000 or more personnel.

Peace-keeping was pioneered and developed by the UN as a means of maintaining international peace and security. Interposed between hostile States or sometimes between hostile communities within a State, international military personnel under UN command have saved countless lives and contributed to creating the conditions necessary for the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations.

The effectiveness of these operations derives from a combination of factors, foremost among them the presence of UN peace-keepers as a physical expression of the moral authority of the Organization and the concern of the international community.

In traditional peace-keeping operations, UN troops have carried light arms and used minimum force only in self-defence, or if armed persons tried to stop them from carrying out the orders of their commanders. UN observers normally carry no arms. When acting under peace enforcement measures, however, UN troops may be authorized to use force in carrying out their responsibilities.

An evolving technique

Peace-keeping operations have been used most commonly to supervise and help maintain cease-fires, assist in troop withdrawals and provide a buffer between opposing forces. However, such operations have become flexible instruments of policy and have been adapted to a variety of uses.

Of the established operations which were set up before 1988—during the cold-war era—all, with the exception of that in West Irian, were what are now described as "traditional" peace-keeping operations. They were largely military in composition and in function, entrusted to maintain calm on the front line, while giving the peacemakers time to negotiate a settlement.

A new generation

UN Photo 159520/A. Farnsworth

Mine-clearing has become just one of many rehabilitation activities undertaken by UN troops.

Over the past few years, a new political climate has emerged, contributing to an increase in demand for UN peace-keeping. Of the 15 operations set up since 1988, only 5 have been of the "traditional" military type.

The character of peace-keeping operations is also changing in response to new facts of international life in the post-cold-war era; one example: the difficulties some regimes face in dealing with the withdrawal of super-Power support, weak institutions, collapsing economies, natural disasters and ethnic strife. As new conflicts take place within nations rather than between them, the UN must deal with civil wars, secessions, partitions, ethnic clashes and tribal struggles.

Rescuing "failed States", according to Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, may become an inherent part of second-generation peace-keeping. Complicated military tasks must be complemented by measures to strengthen institutions, encourage political participation, protect human rights, organize elections and promote economic and social development.

The reality of such remarkable changes in UN peace-keeping is also revealed in numbers. In 1987, there were some 10,000 UN military personnel, and by mid-1993 almost 70,000. As for civilian police, 35 were deployed in 1987, as against more than 4,500 by June 1993. In 1987, there were approximately 900 civilians employed in peace-keeping operations; and five years later, the number had reached more than 10,000.

Breaking new ground

Under-Secretary-General Kofi Annan told the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations on 19 April that these UN operations were not only expanding, but had broken new ground.

The first in the new generation had been the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), which supervised implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence. Although UNTAG's military tasks were similar to those of earlier peace-keeping operations, its civilian components were equally vital to the success of the mission. They supervised every aspect of the difficult political process which led to Namibia's elections in November 1989. Namibia acceded to independence on 21 March 1990 and was admitted to the UN on 23 April of the same year.

Another example of the new multidimensional peace-keeping operation is the UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), which, since 1991, has been verifying the implementation of all negotiated agreements. These pacts involve not only a cease-fire and related measures, but also reform and reduction of the armed forces, creation of a new police force, reform of the judicial and electoral systems, human rights, land tenure and other economic and social issues. ONUSAL will also verify the March 1994 elections in El Salvador.

The UN operation in Cambodia is one of the most ambitious and complex operations thus far in the Organization's history. The Peace Agreement signed by four Cambodian parties in October 1991 required the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to supervise various parts of the existing administration, organize elections, monitor the police, promote human rights, repatriate 350,000 refugees and begin rehabilitation of the country, as well as to carry out a familiar range of traditional military functions.

When the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established in early 1992 in the territory of the

UN Photo 159302/J. Isaac

Protecting delivery of humanitarian relief: Building a sandbag bunker at Sarajevo airport in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

former Yugoslavia, its mandate in Croatia was consistent with the traditional concept of interposition and was intended to maintain and promote peace, pending a final overall settlement. Later, however, the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina prompted the Security Council to expand the UNPROFOR mandate to include protection of humanitarian convoys and convoys of released civilian detainees. Also, in the first preventive operation in the history of UN peace-keeping, UNPROFOR was recently deployed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The expanded UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) is designed to restore order in the country through a massive military presence, humanitarian relief operations, reconciliation and political settlement, as well as the rehabilitation of political institutions and the economy. UNOSOM II is the first UN peace-keeping operation authorized by the Council, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to use force in the crucial task of disarming Somali factions. In fact, with this enforcement mandate, UNOSOM II may well represent the emergence of a third generation of peace-keeping operations, it has been said.

The UN Charter and collective security

The UN Charter describes a primary purpose of the UN: "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."

Chapters VI and VII of the Charter spell out concrete measures which the Security Council—the principal organ vested with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security—may take to achieve this purpose. The Council is mandated to call on the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment and, in addition, recommend actual terms of a settlement.

The action of the Council in this context is limited to making recommendations; essentially, the peaceful settlement of international disputes must be achieved by the parties themselves, acting on a voluntary basis to carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.

> **"Peace-keeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace"**

If the Council determines that a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression exists, it may use the broad powers and enforcement measures at its disposal under Chapter VII.

To prevent a situation from deteriorating, the Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it considers necessary or desirable.

Next, it may decide, under Article 41, what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed by UN Members, including the complete or partial interruption of economic relations and means of communication and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Should the Council consider those measures inadequate, it may take, under Article 42, "such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security". For this purpose, all Member States undertake to make available to the Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the necessary armed forces, assistance and facilities. Plans for the application of armed force are to be made by the Council with the advice and assistance of its Military Staff Committee.

The measures outlined in Articles 41 and 42 constitute the core of the system of collective security envisaged by the Charter. A basic feature of this system is the determining role assigned to the five permanent members of the Security Council—China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These Powers can use their veto (negative vote) to block any substantive decision by the Council. Therefore, the UN collective security system, and especially its key provision concerning the use of armed force, can work only if there is full agreement and cooperation among the permanent members.

Peace-keeping as a concept is not specifically described in the UN Charter. It goes beyond purely diplomatic means for the peaceful settlement of disputes described in Chapter VI, but falls short of the military or other enforcement provisions of Chapter VII. As former Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld stated, peace-keeping might be put in a new Chapter "Six and a half".

An Agenda for Peace

In June 1992, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali presented to the Member States a special report entitled *An Agenda for Peace*, in which he analysed recent developments affecting international peace and security and introduced proposals for more effective UN operations in identifying potential conflicts, their short- and long-term resolution and post-conflict measures to build peace among former adversaries.

A new generation

UN Photo 186047/P.S. Sudhakaran

UNITED NATIONS
UN
UN360

UN Photo 159313/J. Isaac

UN Photo 159742/J. Isaac

UN peace-keeping in action: On land, in the air, by sea.

With regard to peace-keeping operations, the Secretary-General focused on meeting the growing need for personnel, logistical and financial support for UN operations, including holding in reserve basic peace-keeping equipment such as vehicles and communications gear, to facilitate quick deployment during a start-up phase. He also supported the idea of financing such missions out of States' defence, rather than foreign affairs, budgets.

"Peace-keeping is a technique", states the Secretary-General in his report, "that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace".

Financing vital

Assured and adequate financing for peace-keeping operations is vital. Whenever a new operation is established, all personnel must be transported to the area of operation. Once in the field, they must be provided with shelter, food, medical care, transport, communications and equipment to carry out their functions.

The recent dramatic increase in demand for UN peace-keeping has resulted in a corresponding increase in expenditures. In the last two years, the annual UN peace-keeping budget has grown fivefold, from some $600 million in 1991 to $2.8 billion in 1992. The operations envisaged in 1993 could bring the figure to $4.3 billion.

By mid-1993, overdue payments of Member States' obligatory contributions to peace-keeping operations amounted to some $1.4 billion.

Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Marrack Goulding told the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations on 5 April that although the UN lacked resources to cope with expanding "hot spots" around the globe, it could not shirk its responsibilities when called upon to render assistance.

The Committee at its annual session (19 April-19 May) called for strengthened financial arrangements for peace-keeping operations, stressing the need to ensure that appropriate accountability is maintained.

It suggested that a realistic mandate be formulated before the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, including clear objectives and a timeframe for the resolution of the problem.

In Somalia, a UN operation for the first time was given the authority, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to use force to implement Council decisions. Also for the first time, a peace-keeping operation had been deployed in a "preventive manner" in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The 34-member Committee also suggested that the Council continue to consider the preventive deployment of a UN presence or the establishment of demilitarized zones, with the objective of preventing conflict and promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes. It encouraged the involvement of Member States through regional organizations and arrangements in peace-keeping operations.

The Secretary-General was asked to take concrete steps to improve the physical security of all UN personnel deployed in the field, taking account of all material, organizational, operational and other aspects of safety.

The Committee stressed that the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement between the UN and a host State was of the utmost importance when deploying peace-keeping operations and called on host States to give their fullest cooperation in that regard. It also emphasized the importance of the institution of appropriate rules of engagement for those operations with mandate or elements of their mandates under Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis. ■

CYPRUS

Talks continue, UNFICYP funding changed

UN Photo 183099/M. Tzovaras

Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides *(left)* and His Excellency Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, at the opening of discussions on 24 May.

A new round of joint talks between the leaders of the two communities—the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots—was held in New York from 24 May to 1 June. Begun in the summer of 1992, the talks are under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

The Security Council President and its five permanent members—China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States—attended the talks for the first time, together with the Secretary-General's new Special Representative for Cyprus, former Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark, appointed on 21 May.

The Council on 11 June, as it extended the mandate of the UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 15 December 1993, called on both sides to the conflict in that country to carry forward, expeditiously and constructively, the intercommunal talks.

The negotiations are being held on the basis of the set of ideas put forward by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Council in resolution 774 (1992) of 26 August. These include a list of confidence-building measures, including arrangements for reopening Nicosia International Airport and reopening the vacant city of Varosha under UN administration.

In unanimously adopting resolution 839 (1993), the Council asked the Secretary-General to report on progress in the current round of talks and to continue his good offices mission, and called upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate.

Support was expressed for the Secretary-General's recommendation in his 9 June report *(S/25912)* that both sides take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments through UNFICYP, not to deploy along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit the firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone.

Change funding procedure

On 27 May, in resolution 831 (1993), the Council had decided that UNFICYP's costs not covered by voluntary contributions should be financed by Member States through assessed contributions.

The Secretary-General had reported on 9 June that extending UNFICYP's mandate through 15 December would cost the Organization an estimated $22.5 million, $12.5 million of which was expected to be financed from voluntary contributions. The remaining $10 million would be sought from the General Assembly. UNFICYP was previously funded entirely by troop contributors and through voluntary contributions to cover their extra and extraordinary expenses. Since the Force's inception in 1964, it accumulated a deficit of $200 million and has persistently been in financial difficulties, due to insufficient voluntary contributions.

The Secretary-General called the Council's decision on UNFICYP financing a "landmark", not only because it assured financial stability, but also because it acknowledged the importance of voluntary contributions for some peace-keeping operations.

He added: "This decision will put the financing of UNFICYP on an equitable and sound basis, which should resolve the difficulties the Force has experienced in retaining troop contributors."

Reduce Force strength

The Council, also in resolution 831, decided that UNFICYP should be restructured to the minimum number of infantry battalions required to maintain effective control of the buffer zone, adding a few observers for reconnaissance.

A comprehensive reassessment, to be made by December 1993, should include "the implications of progress on confidence-building measures and towards a political settlement for the future of the Force". It should also include possible progressive steps towards an observer force.

The Council underlined the responsibility of the parties for minimizing tension and facilitating UNFICYP's operation by implementing confidence-building measures, including a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops and in defence spending in Cyprus.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali said the restructuring of UNFICYP, following successive reductions in strength, had major implications for the two parties in Cyprus. Greater responsibility rested with them for ensuring that there was no increase in tension and that conditions could be maintained for a speedy overall agreement as envisaged by the Council.

The two sides must exercise maximum restraint, he said, and extend without delay the 1989 unmanning agreement to all parts of the buffer zone where their forces were in close proximity.

Russian veto

On 11 May, the Russian Federation had vetoed a draft resolution, sponsored by the United Kingdom, by which the Council would have decided to treat UNFICYP's costs as UN expenses funded through assessed contributions. The vote was 14 to 1, with no abstentions.

The Russian Federation said it did not consider it "timely" to extend mandatory financing to UNFICYP, which up to then had been entirely paid for on a voluntary basis. Voluntary financing for peace-keeping operations should not be rejected altogether as an option, it added.

The Force was first deployed to Cyprus in 1964 to prevent a recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities; restore law and order; and facilitate a return to normal conditions.

Major restructuring

On 27 May—and earlier on 11 May—the Council reviewed the Secretary-General's 30 March report *(S/25492)* on the UN operation in Cyprus, in which he stated that a major restructuring and reorganization of UNFICYP was required, including changing its financing. He strongly recommended that the Council convert UNFICYP to funding by assessed rather than voluntary contributions.

As a result of reductions by troop-contributing countries in the size of their contingents, he said, UNFICYP's established strength—military personnel and civilian police—had been reduced from 2,141 in May 1992 to 1,513 in March 1993. Additional reductions would bring down its strength to around 850 personnel. Unless that situation was redressed, UNFICYP would cease to be viable in June 1993, he said.

The Secretary-General had described two alternative proposals: one would entrust the Force's mandate to military observers, backed up by a small infantry element; and the other would reduce the Force to a minimum number of infantry battalions to maintain effective control of the buffer zone. He recommended the second proposal. The current political and military situation in Cyprus and in the region did not yet justify UNFICYP being converted to an observer mission, he felt.

The civilian police element of the Force should remain at its present strength and could take on some of the humanitarian tasks currently being carried out by the military.

On 15 April, the Government of Cyprus in a letter *(S/25647)* offered to contribute on a continuing basis one third of UNFICYP's annual cost. Cyprus later confirmed that it would contribute some $18.5 million to the UNFICYP budget for 1993.

On 6 April, Gustave Feissel of the United States was named Deputy Special Representative in Cyprus. He would also be the Secretary-General's Resident Representative in Cyprus. ■

Libyan sanctions still in force

The arms and air embargo against Libya, effective on 15 April 1992, was extended by the Security Council on 8 April.

According to resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March, by which the embargo was established, the Council should review the sanctions "every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require".

The embargo prevents Libya from receiving arms and related material of all types. It also prohibits air traffic to or from that country.

The sanctions were imposed after France, the United Kingdom and the United States complained that Libya had failed to respond effectively to their requests to cooperate fully in establishing responsibility for terrorist bombings, which took place in 1988 and 1989.

On 3 April, it was reported *(S/25531)* that the seven-member Ministerial Committee of the League of Arab States was engaged in a serious effort to find a peaceful solution to the ongoing crisis between Libya and certain Western countries.

In an 8 April letter *(S/25559)* to the Council President, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia said that as a result of the continued application of resolution 748, the region's economy and people had suffered. They urged the Council to reconsider its resolutions so that the embargo and the restrictions imposed on Libya could be lifted.

Violence increases in occupied territories

A "substantial increase" in violent incidents in the West Bank and Gaza, in which both Palestinians and Israelis were killed and wounded, drew an appeal from UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for restraint from all sides and for avoiding steps which might aggravate the situation.

In a 20 May statement, he expressed concern over "the sharp deterioration of the economic situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, resulting from Israel's decision at the end of March to close off the territories". He also appealed for greater international economic assistance to the occupied territories.

The Commissioner-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Ilter Türkmen, told a meeting of 24 Governments and the European Community that there could be substantial reduction in services to 2.7 million Palestinian refugees if contributions to alleviate the Agency's $28.5-million deficit were not forthcoming. The meeting was held at UNRWA's headquarters in Vienna on 6 and 7 May.

A 'courageous step'

On 21 April, the Secretary-General called the Palestinian decision to participate in the ninth round of Middle East negotiations, which were to resume in Washington, D.C., on 27 April, "a courageous step".

AP/Wide World Photos

Security checks have increased in the region because of the burgeoning violence.

M. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Permanent Observer for Palestine, in New York told the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People that the decision was based on the expectation that certain promises that had been made would be fulfilled and that there would be a change in Israel's attitude.

On 28 June, Chinmaya R. Gharekhan, the Secretary-General's Special Representative to the multilateral negotiations of the Middle East peace talks, told the ninth UN North American Seminar on the Question of Palestine (27-29 June, New York) that the deteriorating economic conditions that had arisen as a result of Israel's closing of the occupied territories remained of serious concern. Efforts to pursue peace should be intensified along with efforts to help Palestinians determine their legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination.

Other issues

On 26 May, the Security Council renewed until 30 November 1993 the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which has been supervising the cease-fire between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights since 1974. The Council acted by unanimously adopting resolution 830 (1993).

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories concluded its two-week field mission to Damascus, Amman and Cairo on 8 May.

Taking charge

Participants in a Paris seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people (26-29 April) felt that Palestinians would soon be able to take charge of their own future and exercise economic, as well as political, decision-making. The occupying Power had been called upon to end violations of Palestinian rights.

An encounter for journalists on the question of Palestine was organized in Athens on 27 and 28 April by the UN Department of Public Information. Co-sponsored by the Greek Government, its theme was: "Jerusalem: Visions of reconciliation".

Progress in the Middle East peace talks, Arab and Israeli attitudes towards each other and possible confidence-building measures were among subjects discussed at an international encounter for European journalists on the question of Palestine, held in London from 9 to 11 June. The theme: "Promoting a culture for peace in the Middle East". ■

UN help needed to build new institutions

The UN will pay special attention to countries in the territory of the former Soviet Union which, due to "inadequate political structures, no recent tradition of democracy and the absence of true financial institutions and markets", need help in "building institutions which consolidate and sustain peace", Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has declared. In a statement to the Parliament of Ukraine on 18 June while visiting that country from 18 to 21 June, he said that their situation "illustrates clearly the need for an integrated concept of international action". In recent months, the UN has been actively involved in monitoring and mediating peacemaking and economic development efforts in those countries. Following is an overview of some of those developments from April through early July 1993.

Armenia, Azerbaijan

The Security Council on 30 April demanded the immediate cessation of hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh—a small Armenian-populated enclave in Azerbaijan—with a view to establishing a durable cease-fire, as well as an "immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan".

The Council acted by unanimously adopting resolution 822 (1993), in which parties concerned were urged to resume negotiations immediately to resolve the conflict, within the framework of the Minsk Group peace process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and to refrain from any action that would obstruct a peaceful solution.

Unimpeded access was asked for international humanitarian relief efforts to alleviate the civilian population's suffering.

The Council also expressed serious concern at the latest invasion of the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan by "local Armenian forces" and the displacement of a large number of civilians and the humanitarian emergency in the region.

On 14 April, the Secretary-General had reported *(S/25600)* a major outbreak of fighting in and around Nagorno-Karabakh, seriously threatening the "maintenance of international peace and security in the entire Transcaucasus region". Reports of the use of heavy weaponry, including tanks, helicopter gunships and advanced fixed wing aircraft, were "particularly disturbing", indicating the "involvement of more than local ethnic forces", he said.

Fighting in the Kelbadjar district had led to a "humanitarian emergency", with some 50,000 persons displaced. An eight-day relief airlift was launched on 14 April by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which delivered blankets, sleeping bags, tents, cooking sets, wheat and oil.

Georgia, Abkhazia

In view of the deteriorating situation in Abkhazia—an autonomous Black Sea republic in Georgia—the Secretary-General on 5 May appointed Edouard Brunner of Switzerland as his Special Envoy for Georgia.

A 14 May cease-fire agreement reached in Moscow between Georgian and Abkhaz forces held for only two weeks.

The Secretary-General on 25 June expressed increasing concern over the continued daily shelling by Abkhaz forces of Sukhumi—the capital of Abkhazia—held by the Georgian Army and called for strict compliance with the 14 May accord.

On 1 July, the Secretary-General recommended *(S/26023)* the deployment of 50 UN military observers to "discourage the escalation of the conflict", help reinstate the cease-fire, report on violations and establish communications between the sides.

Tajikistan

There could be an "escalation of the confrontation, especially in the border areas between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, unless urgent action is taken to establish a cease-fire and start a political dialogue among all concerned for the earliest possible solution of the problem", the Secretary-General informed *(S/25697)* the Council on 26 April.

Also, Ismat Kittani of Iraq was appointed Special Envoy for Tajikistan, and the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)—operational since 21 January—was extended through July.

The Russian Federation on 30 April informed *(S/25720)* the Council it would provide 500 men to a joint force to maintain peace in Tajikistan.

A five-month, $4.6-million emergency relief operation for Tajikistan was launched by the World Food Programme on 5 April. The poorest and least developed of the 15 former Soviet republics, Tajikistan is in the grip of a bitter civil war, which has left more than 20,000 people dead.

Russian Federation

An agreement to establish a UN integrated office in Moscow was signed on 15 June in Vienna by Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kyzyrev. The office will incorporate units of the UN, the UN Development Programme and other agencies. ■

Commission recommends guidelines on regional approaches

UN Photo 182890/M. Tzovaras

Luiz Augusto de Araujo Castro *(third from right)* of Brazil, Chairman of the Disarmament Commission, addressing the opening of the 1993 session.

New guidelines for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security were recommended for approval to the General Assembly by the Disarmament Commission at the conclusion of its 1993 session (19 April-10 May, New York).

In its report to the Assembly *(A/48/42)* containing the guidelines, the Commission stated that regional and global approaches to disarmament should be pursued simultaneously and that regional arrangements, while conforming with the UN Charter and international law, must give priority to the elimination of the most destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances. They should also provide for confidence- and security-building measures, which could defuse tensions and promote friendly relations among States.

The guidelines contain an illustrative list of those measures, such as the UN Register of Conventional Arms and guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters.

The UN could also contribute to regional disarmament and arms limitation, particularly by promoting greater openness in military matters through both its Register and standardized system of reporting on military expenditures, the report stated.

Having completed its work on regional approaches, the Commission could not, however, reach agreement on certain aspects of the role of science and technology for disarmament. That item would be carried over to the 1994 session of the Commission, when it is also expected to complete work on nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security.

In a concluding statement, Commission Chairman Luiz Augusto de Araujo Castro of Brazil said it was highly significant that consensus on regional disarmament measures had been achieved. Although the guidelines were not legally binding, the fact that they had been agreed upon indicated the willingness of the international community to promote confidence- and security-building measures through regional arrangements.

The Commission—a subsidiary organ of the Assembly with universal membership—was set up in 1978 to make recommendations on specific disarmament issues and to follow up on the decisions of the Assembly's special sessions on disarmament.

The Commission's current agenda represents a new, phased approach by which it considers items in three-year cycles. In principle, it is to take up one item in the first year, another in the

Conference on Disarmament: Test ban discussed

Strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, confidence-building among States and transparency in armaments—those were among the major issues discussed by the Conference on Disarmament during the second part of its 1993 session (18 May-24 June, Geneva).

Delegates, however, failed to adopt a draft statement, proposed by neutral and non-aligned States forming the "Group of 21", that would have urged States to contribute to the "early attainment of a multilateral legal regime on a comprehensive nuclear test ban" and would have reaffirmed the Conference's "particular responsibilities" in the negotiation of such a treaty.

Mexico regretted the blocking of the proposal "through the use of pocket veto" by "those who complained about the work of the Conference". France argued that "no progress would be made by blaming other Governments". The Conference was "at the threshold of major decisions", it stressed.

next year and a third in the concluding year so that one item is added and one is concluded at each substantive session.

A fresh look

In debate, delegates stressed that the changing international situation required a fresh and unprejudiced look at disarmament issues. The substantive items before the Commission, as well as those for future consideration—non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and international arms transfers—called for multilateral attention, understanding and cooperation.

It was noted that despite significant progress in disarmament, the world had not become a safe place. New uncertainties and challenges, such as growing militant nationalism, increased danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and excessive accumulation of conventional weapons, called for a comprehensive approach to ensure the achievement of general and complete disarmament.

Such an approach should recognize economic, ethnic, social, humanitarian, ecological and other sources of instability and conflict as threats to international peace and security. The changes in the global security architecture which might encourage regional Powers to expand spheres of influence to the detriment of smaller nations should also be taken into account.

The Commission was seen as the universal forum that gave all UN member States the opportunity to participate in the consideration of matters related to their legitimate interests.

Concerns and proposals

Serious concern was expressed over the withdrawal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. According to the United States, that decision created a "threat to regional peace and security". Denmark, speaking on behalf of the European Community, said that that move could be detrimental to the non-proliferation regime and to international peace and stability.

Costa Rica believed that regional disarmament was one of the key elements that strengthened world efforts for peace. The 1991 Tegucigalpa Protocol was a "model of regional security" which provided for the establishment of security commissions, one of which was responsible for regional disarmament guidelines.

The Russian Federation called for the adoption of a code of conduct for parties to conflicts, which would prohibit the use of certain kinds of weapons, such as combat planes, rocket artillery and even armoured vehicles. A moratorium on the transfer of such weapons to conflicting parties should also be considered. ■

North Korea suspends withdrawal from NPT

UN Photo 183029/M. Tzovaras

Council members conferring on 11 May on North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)—North Korea—on 11 June announced it would suspend its withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), one month after the UN Security Council had called for that country to reconsider that decision. North Korea on 12 March had informed the Security Council it would withdraw from the NPT on 12 June.

The reversal came after bilateral talks between North Korea and the United States were held between 2 and 11 June in New York. Director-General Hans Blix of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on 11 June told the Agency's Board of Governors that "insistence on full clarity and full verification should not be misunderstood . . . as lack of impartiality. Verification everywhere must be credible to create confidence."

On 16 June, Mr. Blix said the IAEA wanted to resume consultations with the DPRK on continuation of safeguards inspections and other outstanding issues.

The Security Council on 11 May, in adopting resolution 825 (1993), had called on the DPRK to reconsider that decision, honour non-proliferation obligations and comply with its IAEA safeguards agreement.

North Korea maintained that the matter was an internal affair, and its decision had been a "self-defence measure" caused by "increased nuclear threats" from the United States.

In Council debate, the United States called those charges "totally unfounded".

The Republic of Korea declared that DPRK's withdrawal would be "counter-productive to the continuation of a peaceful dialogue between the two Koreas".

On 8 April, Council members reaffirmed the importance of the NPT and "of the parties to it adhering to it". They also stated their support for the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Trusteeship Council mission to observe eighth plebiscite in Palau

Another visiting mission to Palau is to report on the forthcoming plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association with the United States, the Trusteeship Council declared at its sixtieth session (12-17 May, New York). The plebiscite is scheduled for 9 November.

According to a 17 May consensus resolution *(T/RES/2196(LX))*, representatives from China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and two from countries in the region will participate in the Mission, on the understanding that pending legal challenges relating to the plebiscite will have been "adjudicated definitively beforehand".

Palau is the only remaining of four entities of the original Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, whose final political status is yet to be determined.

By resolution 683 (1990), the Security Council terminated the Trusteeship Agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, which had both approved Compacts of Free Association with the United States, and for the Northern Mariana Islands, which had opted for Commonwealth status.

Seven plebiscites have been held in Palau, all of which failed to achieve the constitutionally mandated 75 per cent vote needed to approve the proposed Compact. In November 1992, Palauans voted to amend their Constitution to allow for approval of the Compact by a simple majority vote.

"The time has come for Palau to take its place in the international community", Joseph Manso of the United States told the Trusteeship Council on 17 May. His country welcomed the proposed visiting mission and agreed that no action would be taken on the Compact until all legal questions were resolved.

He added that the "political and economic maturity" of Palau had outlived its trusteeship status. Nevertheless, until the time Palau could end that status, the United States would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Victorio Uherbelau of Palau stated that his country was well on its way to "finally and conclusively ratifying the Compact of Free Association by a simple majority vote". He expected that next year Palau would make its final appearance before the Council to celebrate the process of ending trusteeship.

By adopting without vote a series of conclusions and recommendations on Palau, the Trusteeship Council expressed hope that in the forthcoming plebiscite the people of the Territory would be able to complete the process of self-determination, and that it would be possible to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement in the very near future.

Noting that Palauans had elected to assume full responsibility for administration in the economic, social, and educational fields, the Council hailed recent improvements reported in those areas, including public health, tourism and fisheries.

The Council also reviewed the annual report of the Administering Authority—the United States—and welcomed progress made towards a national master plan on the future economic development of Palau.

Seminar yields 'no alternative to self-determination'

Participants in the Pacific Regional Seminar on Decolonization (8-10 June, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea) agreed that in decolonization there was no alternative to self-determination. Therefore, all options consistent with General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) should be considered legitimate as long as they are the 'freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned", the seminar stated in its report.

Organized by the Special Committee on decolonization, the meeting was, according to Committee Chairman Renagi Renagi Lohia of Papua New Guinea, a "most fruitful exchange of views on political, economic and social developments, as well as on environmental issues in the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories".

The continuation of the Special Committee after the year 2000 was urged to provide what participants called "international oversight" for those Territories which might not determine their political status before that date.

Administering Powers were called upon to ensure "sustained and balanced development" of the local economies and to recognize the Territories' right to complete jurisdiction over their land and ocean-based resources. Tourism and economic diversification were also discussed.

Environmental monitoring, UNISPACE III discussed

Use of space technology for protecting the Earth and space environment, particularly environmental monitoring for sustainable development to follow up recommendations of the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, was highlighted by the Commitee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as it held its thirty-sixth session (7-18 June, New York).

Wider use of such technology, it was agreed, could be significantly promoted through the UN Programme on Space Applications, and the Committee asked its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to examine how to expand cooperation in that area.

Developing countries emphasized the need for greater efforts to enable them to use space technology for economic and social development, and suggested that a third UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) would be a suitable forum to address those issues. India offered to host the event.

More attention should be given to the problem of space debris and the risk of their collisions with spacecraft, the Committee stressed. It noted with satisfaction the 1992 adoption by the General Assembly of a set of principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

In keeping with the Assembly's recognition that new applications of nuclear power sources would be emerging, the Committee began a review of the principles. Member States were invited to report on the safety of nuclear-powered satellites and on the danger of their collisions with space debris.

Committee Chairman Peter Hohenfellner of Austria said that 30 years after the launching of the first geostationary communications satellite, space technology had become indispensable to international communications. A recent example was the use of satellites to transmit medical data and images of injured Somalis to specialists in the United States as part of the UN operation in Somalia.

The UN had also used the satellite system in its peace-keeping duties in Cambodia and the former Yugoslavia. Space applications had been used to locate missing people such as fishermen, and satellite navigation had improved air traffic control.

Since the International Space Year in 1992, there had been increased international cooperation in space. This year—1993—was the thirtieth anniversary of the first space flight by a woman; of the 292 persons who had orbited the earth, 22 were women.

It was reported that regional centres for space science and technology education in developing countries were being established.

The International Space Information Service continued its work. New editions of the publications, *Space Activities of the United Nations and International Organizations* and *Directory of Information Systems on Space Science and Technology*, were available, and an updated *Directory of Education, Training, Research, and Fellowship Opportunities in Space Science, and Technology and its Applications* was in the works.

In considering the report of its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (16-26 February, New York), the Committee noted the inadequacy of funding for the UN Programme on Space Applications.

The Committee agreed that spin-offs of space technology were yielding benefits in such areas as robotics, communications, image and data interpretation, microelectronics, chemicals and the application of lasers in medicine. It also agreed that spin-offs might be enhanced through international cooperation to address developing countries' social and economic needs.

Some members called for the development of procedures by the UN to disseminate the benefits of spin-offs. The Committee recommended that the Programme on Space Applications include the subject in its training schemes. Member States were invited to report on spin-off benefits.

Legal Subcommittee

In its report *(A/AC.105/544)*, the Legal Subcommittee (22 March-8 April, New York) said any future revision of substantive provisions of the principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should be based on developments which might occur in the scientific and technical fields.

Discussions on definition and delimitation of outer space, and the geostationary orbit—the only orbit which permits continuous contact between a satellite and a single ground station—were continued. Colombia submitted a paper on the subject.

A working paper was also presented by Brazil, on behalf of 10 developing countries, dealing with "principles regarding international cooperation in the exploration and utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes".

The Office for Outer Space Affairs will move to Vienna before the end of 1993, it was announced. ■

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action set goals for 21st century

The World Conference on Human Rights (14-25 June, Vienna) has forged what Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called "a new vision of global action for human rights into the next century".

In adopting the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Human Rights, the Conference had renewed the international community's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, stated the UN Secretary-General, in a message read out by Conference Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall—also Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The Conference had "taken into consideration, as never before, the UN's concerns to make human rights a priority in its action worldwide", Mr. Boutros-Ghali stated.

The Conference called for specific measures designed to strengthen international human rights instruments and their monitoring mechanisms, and to improve coordination of UN activities for the furtherance of human rights.

It also adopted two special declarations—on Bosnia and Herzegovina and on Angola.

An important achievement of the Conference was the adoption of far-reaching consensual language on the right to development, including the acceptance for the first time that development is an inalienable right.

On one of the most difficult issues, the Conference recommended that the General Assembly at its next session consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights for the promotion and protection of all human rights.

UN Photo

WORLD CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN RIGHTS
UNITED NATIONS
NATIONS UNIES
CONFÉRENCE MONDIALE
SUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME
HUMAN RIGHTS
DROITS DE L'HOMME
VIENNA, AUSTRIA JUNE 1993
VIENNE (AUTRICHE) JUIN 1993

Making human rights a priority: Conference Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall *(second from left)* and Conference President Alois Mock *(second from right)* at the World Conference.

A new vision

The Conference expressed dismay at massive human rights violations, specially in the form of genocide, "ethnic cleansing" and systematic rape of women in war situations, creating mass exodus of refugees and displaced persons. While strongly condemning such abhorrent practices, it reiterated the call that perpetrators be punished and such practices immediately stopped.

The Conference stressed that persons involved in criminal acts associated with ethnic cleansing were individually responsible and should be brought to justice. It affirmed that victims were entitled to appropriate and effective remedies, and called on all States to take immediate measures, individually and collectively, to combat the practice of ethnic cleansing to bring it quickly to an end.

Throughout the Conference, speakers supported creation of an international criminal court to bring those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law to justice as individuals. The Programme of Action calls for the Commission on Human Rights to examine the possibility of better implementing existing human rights instruments at the international and regional level. The International Law Commission was encouraged to continue work on an international criminal court.

Priority objective

In the Vienna Declaration, the Conference affirmed that the promotion and protection of all human rights, a legitimate concern of the international community, must be considered as a priority objective of the UN.

The World Conference was held some 25 years after the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran had assessed the progress achieved under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and laid the foundation for subsequent work in the field of human rights at the international level.

Nearly 2,100 delegates from 171 States participated in the global meeting, including more than 3,700 representatives of 841 non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and UN human rights entities also took part.

UN Photo

WORL
ON H
CONFER

"We have tried to define—in many cases re-define and re-affirm—human rights principles which are with us since decades, if not centuries. Several of these principles may have been somewhat controversial in the past, but this Conference has now given them universal authority."

—Conference President Alois Mock of Austria

During the general debate, the Conference was addressed by 11 Heads of State or Government, one Vice-President, 70 Foreign Ministers, 16 Ministers of Justice, 13 other Ministers and 56 Government representatives. Representatives of 12 specialized agencies, 13 intergovernmental organizations and 13 UN human rights entities also made statements.

Also taking part in the debate were representatives of 119 NGOs, comprising a broad range of groups, including women, indigenous people, children, the disabled and refugees, as well as persons dealing with torture and other rights violations. Statements were also made by representatives of "unrepresented people", homosexuals, lesbians, regional and religious organizations, and specialists in various human rights-related fields.

The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the observer of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) also addressed the Conference.

At the Secretary-General's special invitation, eminent persons in the field of human rights, including former United States President Jimmy Carter, Russian human rights activist Elena Bonner, Nigerian Nobel Prize winner, writer Wole Soyinka, Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan and former President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines also spoke and lobbied for concrete progress at the Conference.

In its final declaration, the Conference expressed appreciation for the NGO contribution to the process of standard-setting in the field of human rights. It emphasized the importance of continued dialogue and cooperation between Governments and NGOs which, it said, should be free to carry out their human rights activities without interference. The Conference also recognized the important role of NGOs in the promotion of all human rights and in humanitarian activities at national, regional and international levels.

A 'living mosaic'

At the closing session, Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock, Conference President, said the Conference resembled "a living mosaic" and reflected the actual situation of human rights. There were many single pieces in a mosaic which must be polished and refined before they were put into the right place to form a meaningful and coherent whole. The Conference had tried to define long-known human rights principles and although several principles might have been controversial in the past, the Conference had given them universal authority.

He warned, however, that "the fight for human rights is not over". The international community would have to work to give effect to the recommendations and ideas contained in the final document. Participants should take firm action to see that the final document became a living reality. The Conference was a unique gathering, pulling together all the

UN Photo

Some 2,100 delegates from 171 States joined more than 3,700 representatives of NGOs at the Conference in the Austrian Centre overlooking the Danube River in Vienna.

forces which had a role to play in the furtherance of human rights.

In his message to the final session, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali stated: "Responding to the expectations of the 'peoples of the United Nations' as set out in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action is a heavy responsibility indeed. This will mean for us in the United Nations a more vigorous approach to human rights."

History will judge

In his closing address, Mr. Fall said the mobilization for and participation in the Conference might well be one of its most significant outcomes. "History will judge us, not by the words on the pages of this Declaration, but by the sincerity of our efforts and the success we achieve" in changing the way people live. "The credibility of the whole United Nations is at stake", he declared.

Mr. Fall said that never before had so many Governments representing so many diverse cultures and peoples given such in-depth attention to human rights. He underlined the direct participation of children, women and indigenous peoples from all over the world. The Conference had strengthened international standards of human rights.

UN Photo 182901/J. Isaac

One of the first requirements for all nations at the Conference is self assessment, the next is to be innovative in the response to the human rights problems discovered . . . It is easy to be timid and intimidated. The cutting edge of development and democracy is human rights. The world cannot afford to fail.

—Jimmy Carter, former President of the United States

The Conference adopted a two-part Vienna Declaration and a six-part, 150-paragraph Programme of Action. The Declaration consisted of 16 preambular paragraphs, and 39 operative paragraphs. The Programme of Action concerned: increased coordination of human rights within the UN system; equality, dignity and tolerance; cooperation, development and strengthening of human rights; human rights education; implementation and monitoring methods; and follow-up to the Conference.

The Vienna Declaration affirms that the universal nature of all human rights was beyond question and maintains that their promotion and protection was "the first responsibility of Governments".

Universal and indivisible

It declared all human rights universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it held that it was the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights.

It further reaffirmed the right of all peoples to self-determination, recognizing the right of peoples to take any legitimate action, in accordance with the Charter, to realize their inalienable right of self-determination.

However, "this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples", it said.

The Vienna Declaration also:

- Calls for effective international measures to guarantee and monitor the implementation of human rights standards in respect of people under foreign occupation. Effective legal protection against the violation of their human rights, in accordance with human rights norms and international law, particularly the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and other applicable norms of humanitarian law.

- States that democracy, development and respect for human rights are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems, and their full participation in all aspects of their lives.
- Reaffirms the right to development, established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. While development facilitated the enjoyment of all human rights, lack of it may not be invoked to justify abridgement of internationally recognized human rights.
- Calls on the international community to make all efforts to help alleviate the external debt burden of developing countries to supplement efforts of their Governments to attain the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights of their people.
- Calls on States to refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law that created obstacles to trade relations among States and impeded the full realization of human rights. It affirmed that "food should not be used as a tool for political pressure".
- Observes that gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking, were incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be eliminated. That could be achieved by legal measures and through national action and international cooperation in economic and social development, education, safe maternity and health care, and social support.
- States that persons belonging to minorities had the right to enjoy their own culture, to practise their own religion and to use their own language in private and in public and without interference or any form of discrimination.

UN Photo

None of the serious and profound problems of the world can be resolved without the full participation of indigenous people, repressed minorities, women and children—the dispossessed of society. Recognition and respect of the cultural plurality of humanity are key factors in establishing a new relationship in world society.

—Guatemalan activist Rigoberta Menchú, Goodwill Ambassador for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

- Encourages States to accede to international human rights instruments, and to avoid, as far as possible, the resort to reservations. The importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues was reaffirmed.
- Urges Governments, the UN system as well as other mutlilateral organizations to considerably increase the resources allocated to programmes aimed at the establishment and strengthening of: national legislation; national institutions and related infrastructures which upheld the rule of law and democracy; electoral assistance; human rights awareness through training, teaching and education; popular participation and civil society.
- Underlines the importance of objective, responsible and impartial information about human rights and humanitarian issues.
- Encourages the increased involvement of the media, for whom freedom and protection should be guaranteed within the framework of national law.

Racism, xenophobia

The Conference also addressed a number of contemporary trends and challenges to the realization of human rights of women and men, including those belonging to vulnerable groups. The Principles enshrined the idea that respect for human rights without distinction of any kind is a fundamental rule of international human rights law, the Conference maintained. It was asserted that the speedy and comprehensive elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is a priority task for the international community.

The Programme of Action welcomes the Human Rights Commission's decision to appoint a special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. It also called on Governments to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites.

It calls on the Human Rights Commission to examine ways of promoting the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. Measures should be taken to facilitate their full participation in all aspects of political, economic, social, religious and cultural life, as well as in their countries' economic development.

States are urged to guarantee the human rights of all migrant workers and their families, and the equal opportunity of disabled persons through the elimination of all restrictive, socially determined barriers, whether they be physical, financial, social or psychological.

Indigenous Year

On 18 June, the Conference commemorated the International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1993). Nobel Peace Prize laureate Rigoberta Menchu, who is the Goodwill Ambas-

Vienna: A search for common ground

When Ibrahima Fall stepped up to the podium to address the final plenary session of the World Conference on Human Rights, his face betrayed a smile for the first time in weeks. Dressed in his native Senegalese boubou, the 51-year-old human rights lawyer and former Foreign Minister declared to the exhausted delegates, assembled late on the last night of the Conference: "Here, I think, we can claim success". And then he proceeded to outline the consensus agreement that will go down in history as the "Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action" of the World Conference.

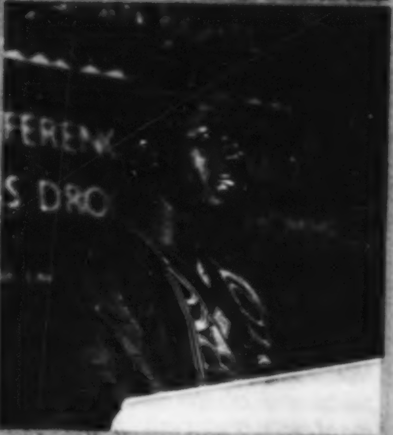
Beyond expectations

While pundits continue to analyse just what progress was made at the first global human rights meeting in 25 years—the previous one was held in 1968 in Teheran—the Vienna Declaration certainly went beyond many expectations, achieving solid consensus language that can be built on for years to come. When the meeting had opened on 14 June at the Austria Centre overlooking the Danube River in Vienna, however, this was far from a sure thing.

In March 1993, when the UN Secretary-General appointed Mr. Fall to head the Conference as Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, doubts over the success of the Conference were at their peak. The former African diplomat was the third UN official to be placed in charge of the Conference, and three intergovernmental preparatory meetings had ended in failure, unable to agree even on an agenda.

Aware of these problems, UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali opened the Conference with a call for real progress on key issues. "This is no time to seek cautious compromise or approximate solutions, to be content with soothing declarations or, worse still, to become bogged down in verbal battles", he exhorted the delegates. "On the contrary, we must ascend to a conception of human rights that would make such rights truly universal."

UN Photo 183214/M. [illegible]



Conference Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall addressing the final session on 25 June.

A benchmark for the future

The central work of the two-week meeting revolved around the drafting of the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action, which would stand as a benchmark for future work in human rights.

Surprisingly, several of the issues that had been predicted to be most problematic were resolved relatively quickly. For example, the clash over the right to development, which many thought might cause a disastrous stalemate between northern and southern Governments, did not materialize.

Controversy did result over prior agreement that the Conference would avoid country-specific discussions of human rights violations. Despite this, the 52-member Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) tabled a resolution calling for an end to the arms embargo to Bosnia-Herzegovina. After extended debate, the resolution was taken to a vote, a rare step at a meeting where a premium was placed on consensus, and adopted by 80 to 1.

Dismantling brackets

Despite these difficulties, the Drafting Committee continued to move along, dismantling one by one the 200-plus brackets marking disputed language in the draft final text. Resolutions on women, children and indigenous people turned out to be remarkably strong. And deep into the final afternoon of negotiations, language was pushed through calling on the General Assembly to consider establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, one of the most hotly debated recommendations of the Conference.

It was not an outright call for a Commissioner with the authority to intervene in sovereign States where rights were being violated, but it opens the way for further negotiations towards that goal.

The Conference also wanted to see the Centre for Human Rights provided with the resources to assume a larger role in the promotion of human rights.

The carefully balanced outcomes of the Conference—the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action—reflect compromise, but they also make it clear that the marginalization of human rights that occurred during the cold war years may now be coming to an end. In a significant shift, the international community agreed to view the promotion and protection of human rights as a "priority objective" of the UN's work.

—From a Special Correspondent

sador for the Year, called on the Conference to declare an international decade for those peoples. Indigenous people from all regions of the world addressed the Conference during the special observance.

Unique contribution of indigenous people

The Conference, in its Declaration, recognized the inherent dignity and the unique contribution of indigeous people to the development and plurality of society and strongly reaffirmed the international community's commitment to their economic, social and cultural well-being and their enjoyment of the fruits of sustainable development.

States should, in accordance with international law, take concerted positive steps to ensure respect for the human rights of indigenous people, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination, and recognize the value and diversity of their distinct identities, cultures and social organization.

The Programme of Action calls for States to ensure the full and free participation of indigenous people in all aspects of society, particularly in matters of concern to them.

It calls on the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to complete the drafting of a declaration on the rights of indigenous people at its eleventh session. The Human Rights Commission was asked to renew and update the mandate of the Working Group following its completion of the draft declaration.

The Action Programme also recommended that the General Assembly proclaim an International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, to begin in January 1994, including action-orientated programmes, to be decided upon in partnerhsip with indigenous people. An appropriate voluntary trust fund should be set up for that purpose. In the framework of such a Decade, the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people in the UN system should be considered.

UN Photo

"If the Conference only partially achieves its goals, it is sufficient that the meeting has taken place and those on the other side of the impassable gulf had come to confront those in power. The Conference, by giving voice to the victims of power, reminds all the participants that the victims of the powerful have not been banished. On the contrary, they are increasingly restless as one bastion after another has fallen."

—Nobel Prize Laureate
Wole Soyinka of Nigeria

Combat child abuse

The Programme of Action also calls for effective measures to combat the exploitation and abuse of children, including such practices as female infanticide, harmful child labour, sale of children and organs, child prostitution, child pornography and other forms of sexual abuse.

It supports, in particular, measures to promote the human rights of the girl child and to protect children in armed conflicts.

It urges universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by 1995 and the universal signing of the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as their effective implementation. States Parties are to implement the Convention effectively and to withdraw reservations to the Convention contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or to international treaty law.

The Vienna Declaration reaffirms that everyone, without distinction of any kind, is entitled to the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries, as well as the right to return to one's own country.

States have an obligation to create adequate measures at the national level, in particular in the fields of education, health and social support, for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable sectors of their populations and to ensure the participation of those persons who are interested in finding solutions to their own problems.

Equal rights for women

Another focus of the Programme of Action is the rights of women. It urges the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, both hidden and overt, as well as the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights, which should be a priority for Governments and the UN. The importance of integration and full participation of women as agents and beneficiaries in the development process is underlined by the Programme of Action, which calls for the equal status and human rights of women to be integrated into the mainstream of UN system-wide activity.

The Action Programme further:

- Stresses the importance of the elimination of violence against women in public and private life and of all forms of sexual harassment, the exploitation and trafficking in women, the elimination of gender bias in the administration of justice and the eradication of any conflicts which may arise between the rights of women and the harmful effects of certain traditional practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism.
- Calls on the General Assembly to

adopt the draft Declaration on Violence against Women and on States to combat such violence in accordance with its provisions. Universal ratification by the year 2000 of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is encouraged.

- Terms violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. All violations of that kind, including murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, required a particularly effective response, it states.
- Welcomes the World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995, and urges that human rights of women should play an important role in its deliberations, in accordance with the Conference priority themes of equality, development and peace.
- Calls for increased coordination within the UN system and for organizing human rights training for international civil servants assigned to related work.
- Stresses the need to avoid a proliferation of human rights instruments and urges States to limit the extent of any reservations lodged when ratifying such instruments.
- Calls for a "substantial increase" in the resources for the UN human rights programme from within the regular budget and for urgent steps to seek increased extrabudgetary resources.
- Strongly recommends that the Centre for Human Rights should coordinate a comprehensive programme to help States build and strengthen adequate national structures on human rights and the rule of law.

Ethnic cleansing constitutes genocide

In its declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Conference condemned the ongoing aggression against that country, the heinous practice of "ethnic cleansing", war crimes and crimes against humanity, particularly the extermination of its Muslim population. It expressed its belief that ethnic cleansing constituted genocide, in violation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The Conference strongly condemned Serbia and Montenegro, the Yugoslav National Army, the Serbian militia and the extremist elements in the Bosnian Croatian militia forces as perpetrators of those crimes.

It urged the international community to assume full responsibility to restore peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the inviolability of its internationally recognized borders.

The Conference urged the world community, in particular the Security Council, to take forceful and decisive steps for effective measures of peace-making in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to prevent and punish genocide, reject any acquisition of territory by the use of force, and call upon all occupying forces to withdraw immediately from these territories.

It called on the Council to implement the Vance-Owen peace plan under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and implement immediately an effective cease-fire, accompanied by the neutralization of all heavy weaponry, which would be placed under the control of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR), as well as the interdiction of all arms supplies to Serbian forces operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Conference also urged that the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina be lifted to enable it to

NGOs press for human rights for all

Just prior to the World Conference, nearly 1,000 NGOs with expertise in human rights and development held their own forum in Vienna (10-12 June). Entitled "All Human Rights for All", it was organized by the Joint NGO Planning Committee for the World Conference.

More than 2,000 participants divided into five working groups to examine the issues before the Conference and make proposals to guide their future work and, to the extent possible, be integrated into the final document of the Conference itself. Working Group 5—"Beyond Vienna: Building the Human Rights Movement"—made the recommendations. Many were integrated into the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action two weeks later.

Among the Working Group's proposals:

- A human rights information and education campaign.
- Accountability of major institutions of society for their obligations nationally and internationally, in terms of the principle that parallel to the universality of rights lay the universality of accountability of all institutions.
- A focus on local issues: no hierarchy of rights or organizations; no double standards; and consistency of practice.
- Establish and/or democratize official national human rights bodies, down to the local level.
- Raise the proportion of the UN budget devoted to human rights work to reflect the priority accorded to human rights in the Charter.
- Democratization of the UN system.
- Establishment of an Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, accountable to the General Assembly.
- Establishment of a permanent independent penal court for violations of human rights.

exercise its right to self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, to reverse the aggression perpetuated by Serbian forces and extremist elements against Bosnian Muslims.

It further urged the extension of immediate humanitarian help to persons in besieged towns and cities, and the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 808 (1993), which established an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed since 1991 in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.

The Conference said the world community should eradicate the consequences of aggression and human rights violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina by way of joint international efforts of reconstruction.

All refugees, deportees and displaced persons should be enabled to return safely to their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the restoration of their property. The Conference strongly warned against and rejected any intention to use the safe-haven areas as permanent refugee camps.

The Conference urged the Council to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter, particularly Article 24, by taking all prompt and effective measures to restore peace and affirm the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and uphold the human rights of its people.

The Declaration was adopted by a roll-call vote of 88 to 1 (Russian Federation). According to the Conference's rules of procedure, the numbers of States abstaining and not participating in the vote were not recorded.

Restore peace in Angola

In the declaration on Angola, adopted without a vote, the Conference urged the international community, particularly the Security Council, to take forceful and decisive steps to implement immediately an effective cease-fire and restore peace and security in Angola. It called on the Council to implement rapidly its resolutions on the situation in that country. The international community was urged to apply pressure on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to accept unreservedly the results of the the 29 and 30 September 1992 elections and abide fully by the 31 May 1991 Peace Accords, signed in Bicesse, Portugal, outside of Lisbon.

States were urged to refrain from any action, including the provision of military assistance or other support to UNITA, which could directly or indirectly jeopardize the Accords' implementation.

The Conference urged the international community to extend humanitarian assistance to the refugees and internally displaced persons, and effectively eradicate the consequences of the resumption of war and the resulting human rights violations.

UN Photo

"It has become convenient for some to invoke their sovereignty when their human rights records are criticized, but we are all members of the human race first and individual sovereignty is by definition without geographical boundaries. For a nation to invoke its sovereignty, while depriving its citizens of theirs, is the worst kind of tyranny."

—Corazón Aquino,
former President of the Philippines

Background: Preparatory process

On 18 December 1990, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference on Human Rights. Governments, UN specialized agencies, international and regional organizations and NGOs were invited to participate and assist in the preparatory process.

A Preparatory Committee was established and opened to all UN States Members and its specialized agencies. The Committee was charged with making proposals to the Assembly on the Conference's agenda, participation and documentation. NGOs, in consultation with the Economic and Social Council, were allowed to participate at preparatory meetings as observers.

The first three sessions of the Preparatory Committee took place in Geneva: 9 to 13 September 1991; 30 March to 10 April 1992; and 14 to 18 September 1992. During those sessions, the Committee adopted the draft rules of procedure for the Conference, but was unable to finalize a draft provisional agenda. The Assembly adopted the Conference agenda on 18 December 1992. At its fourth and final session, also in Geneva, from 19 April to 8 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft final document to be considered by the Conference.

As part of the preparatory process, the Assembly asked Member States to hold regional meetings to exchange views and highlight concerns specific to the region.

African States met at Tunis from 2 to 6 November 1992 and adopted the "Tunis Declaration". The Latin American and Caribbean States held a regional meeting in San José, Costa Rica, from 18 to 22 January 1993 and adopted the "San José Declaration" on Human Rights. Representatives of Asian States met in Bangkok from 29 March to 2 April and adopted the "Bangkok Declaration". ■

ENVIRONMENT

From words to deeds:

New Commission builds on Earth Summit legacy

One year after the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro focused world attention on the environment, the new Commission on Sustainable Development met for its first substantive session (New York, 14-25 June) to discuss how to monitor Agenda 21 —the Summit's blueprint for action—and help translate its goals into deeds.

The 53-member Commission charted its future work programme, putting its work on a "very firm footing", according to its Chairman, Razali Ismail of Malaysia.

The body was formally established on 12 February by the Economic and Social Council.

United States Vice-President Al Gore, addressing the Commission on the opening day of the session, defined sustainable development as "economic progress without environmental destruction". He said the Commission had primarily a catalytic role: "It can serve as a forum for raising ideas and plans. It can help resolve issues that arise as nations proceed in their sustainable development agendas."

High-level meeting

The legacy of the Earth Summit—formally known as the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—and the hopes invested in the work of the new Commission were discussed at the session's end, at a two-day high-level meeting (23-24 June), attended by over 40 Ministers.

Manuel Rodriguez, Director of the Environmental Institute of Colombia, speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, said the Commission's work was crucial in pursuing the principles agreed to in Rio. A slim flow of resources was impeding the implementation of Agenda 21—the blueprint for sustainable development activities adopted by UNCED.

Sven Auken, Minister for the Environment of Denmark, said the Commission should develop into a political forum to make political decisions on the environment, something like a "Security Council on the environment".

Commission action

In adopting six resolutions, the new body outlined some mechanisms to monitor the implementation of Agenda 21.

An inter-sessional ad hoc group of experts was to be created to assist in monitoring requirements, availability and adequacy of financial resources, and related issues, such as debt relief and terms of trade.

Another ad hoc group was to assist in reviewing progress achieved in promoting the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building.

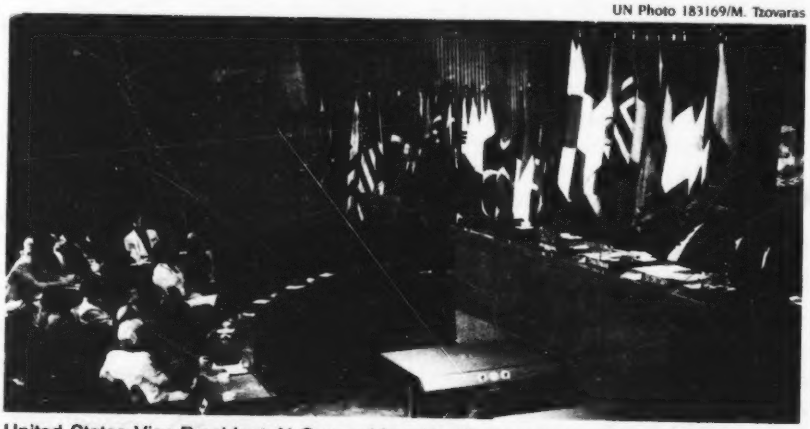
Governments were encouraged to provide information on UNCED follow-up. The General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, was asked to review the functioning of the intergovernmental machinery in relation to the implementation of Agenda 21.

The Commission also decided that its high-level meetings should consider urgent and emerging policy issues, in addition to the outcome of Commission discussions. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a number of reports that would synthesize information related to progress in implementing Agenda 21.

The Commission also adopted a programme providing a framework for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, consisting of nine clusters of the Agenda chapters—five to be considered on an annual basis and four on a multi-year basis.

Subjects to be considered annually are: critical elements of sustainability, such as poverty and changing

UN Photo 183169/M. Tzovaras



United States Vice-President Al Gore addressing the opening session of the new Commission on Sustainable Development.

consumption patterns; financial resources and mechanisms; education, science and transfer of environmentally sound technologies; decision-making structures; and roles of major groups.

To be taken up once during a three-year period are: health, human settlements and freshwater, and toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes (1994); land, desertification, forests and biodiversity (1995); and atmosphere, oceans and all kinds of seas (1996).

A 7 June report *(E/CN.17/1993/8)* of the Secretary-General discussed the implementation of Agenda 21 in its first year and outlined new initiatives to incorporate sustainable development principles into programmes.

The Secretary-General observed that UNCED's results were having a "profound and far-reaching effect on the programmes and priorities of relevant organizations" of the UN system, which were all reviewing their work programmes and reordering priorities to assist countries in meeting the objectives of Agenda 21.

The Administrative Committee on Coordination, which is to monitor UN involvement in the UNCED follow-up, said a "lack of adequate financing" was a main constraint in all countries, and called for a renewed political will and concerted action to overcome it.

Advisory Board created

On 1 July, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali announced the establishment of a 21-member High-Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development to help formulate policy proposals and identify emerging issues for the attention of relevant intergovernmental bodies, particularly the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council.

Among its eminent members are ocean scientist and explorer Jacques Cousteau of France, former UNCED Secretary-General Maurice Strong of Canada, and former Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Mostafa Tolba of Egypt.

UNCED offspring

Emanating from an UNCED recommendation, the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks held an organizational session (New York, 19-23 April) in preparation for a substantive session in July.

Another offspring of UNCED, the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held an organizational session (New York, 15-16 April).

In addition, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held its first substantive session (Nairobi, Kenya, 24 May-3 June). The Committee is scheduled to complete the draft Convention by June 1994.

UNEP reorientation

UNEP, at its seventeenth session (Nairobi, 10-21 May), decided to totally reorient its activities to implement the mandate entrusted to it under Agenda 21.

To do that, said new Executive Director Elizabeth Dowdeswell in her first major policy statement to the Governing Council on 17 May, UNEP must act as an intellectual powerhouse with a bias for action and tangible improvements to the environment.

UNEP's Governing Council adopted 44 decisions at the session, on issues ranging from the control of movements of hazardous wastes to the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities, and transfer of environmentally sound technology.

Governments were encouraged to establish a national environmental policy for the military sector, to support the establishment of a coordinating body for African elephant conservation, and to sign and ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity, if they had not done so. ■

Hope for endangered rhinos

AP/Wide World Photos

Behemoths teetering on the edge of extinction, rhinoceroses can perhaps now eye a glimmer of hope for their future, thanks to a new initiative by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

Rhinoceros populations in Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, peninsular Malaysia and India have grown since the Programme started a new initiative in September 1992, UNEP reported in May. Kenya's black rhino population had increased from around 340 in 1986 to 420 today.

Pressure from UNEP led to the enforcement of bans on the sale of rhino products in Yemen and the United Arab Emirates. China banned the export of medicines containing rhinoceros horn, following a visit by a UNEP envoy.

Rhinos did not fare so well, however, in all countries: poaching had cut Zimbabwe's black rhino population from around 2,000 in 1989 to less than 400 today, and in Nepal, at least 18 rhinos were illegally killed in late 1992 and early 1993.

Rhinos unfortunately are not alone in their struggle for survival. A quarter of the world's plant and animal species is in danger of extinction in the next 30 years, according to a 20 May report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO).

Rapid spread of TB, AIDS discussed by World Health Assembly

The rapid worldwide spread of diseases, such as tuberculosis (TB) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) was a focus of discussions at the forty-sixth World Health Assembly (Geneva, 3-14 May). Plans of the World Health Organization (WHO) to fight health scourges, old and new, were outlined in resolutions adopted by the Assembly.

A new Global Strategy for Health and Environment, an outcome of "Agenda 21"—the action programme adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro—was endorsed. It warned that sustainable development was possible only when special attention was given to health and environment-related matters. WHO was asked to carry out prospective studies on potential environmental hazards to human health.

New social covenant

There is a growing inequality between countries and between population groups within countries as far as the state of health is concerned, said Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, re-elected by the Assembly as WHO Director-General for a second five-year term.

With a new partnership "between WHO and its Member States, among Member States, between North and South", he said, WHO could reach the "fulfilment of its constitutional mandate and moral mission: the building of universal peace through health for all". It meant, he said, "a new social covenant, a new international bargain". No single entity "can do the job alone".

A reform process at WHO, begun in 1991, would intensify, he predicted. "Together we can herald a world in which health is an unquestioned fundamental human right. We must fight with the peaceful but potent weapons of care, compassion, mutual respect and education."

WHO's annual report on the state of the world's health was the basis of much of the Assembly's debate.

In what was called an extraordinary step, WHO on 26 April declared tuberculosis a global emergency and warned that it would claim 30 million lives over the next decade unless urgent steps were taken to curb it.

"Tuberculosis is humanity's greatest killer and it is out of control in many parts of the world", said Dr. Arata Kochi, Manager of the WHO Tuberculosis Programme. "The disease, preventable and treatable, has been grossly neglected and no country is immune to it."

The Assembly requested a study on establishing a worldwide UN programme on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS, identifying four areas for particular attention:

- anticipated growth and consequences of the pandemic over the next two decades;
- the likely level of resources for AIDS-related action;
- practical arrangements for establishing an AIDS programme, including management systems and structures; and
- the need for global leadership to coordinate international response to the pandemic.

The WHO Global Programme on AIDS has been in place since 1987, but a UN Programme would involve other organizations, such as the UN Development Programme, the UN Children's Fund, and the UN Population Fund.

The Assembly asked for reinforced WHO leadership to control malaria and for strengthened programmes to prevent and control dengue, another mosquito-borne disease.

The goal of global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000 was deemed achievable, but only if there was a continuing acceleration of immunization programmes. ■

Bad News, Good News

There are many clouds on the horizon as far as the health of mankind is concerned, but some at least have a silver lining. Following are some bad and good news from the WHO report on the state of the world's health:

Of the 140 million babies born each year, almost 4 million die within a few days.	**BUT . . .**	Worldwide, life expectancy has increased by one or two years over the last five years.
A majority of least developed countries have a life expectancy below 50 years,	**BUT . . .**	Eighteen developing countries enjoy life expectancy of 70 years or more.
Cancer incidence is expected to rise in practically all parts of the world,	**BUT . . .**	Part of the reason for this is that people live longer, giving cancer more time to develop.
A third of mankind harbours the protozoan parasite *Giardia lamblia*, a billion people have roundworms, 900 million have hookworm,	**BUT . . .**	Dracunculiasis, or guinea-worm disease, has been reduced from 10 million new cases a year in 1985 to fewer than 3 million in 1991.

Foreign direct investment: An 'important catalyst'

The importance of foreign direct investment, particularly of transnational corporations (TNCs), in integration of economies in transition into the world economy was stressed by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its nineteenth session (5-15 April, New York).

In an omnibus resolution—one of two texts adopted without a vote—the Commission stated that such an integration should be achieved through an "increase in inflows of foreign direct investment". It also noted the role of TNCs in the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The Secretary-General was asked, in coordination with multilateral organizations, regional economic commissions and financial institutions, to give priority to strengthening technical cooperation to assist developing and other recipient countries in creating a "favourable investment climate".

He was also to promote and provide advice on the "interrelationship between foreign direct investment and interregional, regional and subregional economic integration and technical and economic cooperation".

Reports were asked on the role of foreign direct investment in Africa, on investment flows to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries outside Africa, and on follow-up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development as relating to TNCs, for transmission to the Commission for Sustainable Development.

With regard to TNC activity in South Africa, the Commission stated that Governments, entrepreneurs and enterprises, including TNCs, had "contributed to the demise of the apartheid system". Now, they should take appropriate measures to help achieve a "united, non-racial and democratic South Africa".

The Commission's validity was reaffirmed as the UN focal point for comprehensive intergovernmental consideration of issues concerning foreign direct investment as related to TNCs.

TNCs and world economy

In debate, speakers focused on recent trends in the world economy, including the emergence of an "integrated international production system" and the decline in worldwide investment flows, attributed to a number of economic and political factors. Many agreed on the increasing role of developing countries as recipients and sources of foreign direct investment.

Such investment, it was stressed, would be an "important catalyst" in the process of opening up Central and Eastern European economies and in integrating them into the world economy. Those countries should encourage foreign investment through clear, readily understandable investment regulations, transparent tax codes and due process of law for investors.

TNCs, for their part, could assist in their conversion to market economies through dissemination of management skills and expertise, participation in the privatization process, and the transfer of technology.

The "World Bank Guidelines on the Treatment of Foreign Direct Investment" and "Agenda 21" were both noted as important agreements relating to TNCs.

The liberalization of foreign direct investment in the service sector was emphasized, as it was the largest sector in foreign investment and because of the need for an efficient service sector in the development process. ■

Three new studies

Three studies relating to foreign direct investment were released in May by the UN Transnational Corporations and Management Division.

One of them—*Transnational Corporations from Developing Countries: Impact on Their Home Countries*—addresses such questions as why companies based in developing countries invest abroad and examines the effects of foreign direct investment in terms of balance of payments, employment, technology skills, domestic industrial structure, government revenues and social-political matters.

Another study—*International Tradability in Insurance Services: Implications for Foreign Direct Investment in Insurance Services*—examines the nature of international transactions in insurance, including the impact of recent developments in information technology on the tradability of insurance services, which is changing as telecommunication and computer technologies permit a number of services to be transmitted quickly along telecommunication lines.

The third—*Intellectual Property Rights and Foreign Direct Investment*—stresses the growing interdependence of investment, technology and property rights in the global economy. It states that as foreign direct investment delivers a package of capital, technology and tacit skills, intellectual property rights can play an important role in making a country's investment climate more attractive.

AFRICA: NEW AGENDA

Tokyo meeting to pursue innovative approaches

Delegates to the International Conference on African Development, to be held in Tokyo, Japan, on 5 and 6 October, will seek new and innovative approaches to speed up economic and social progress in that struggling continent.

"For over 30 years, aid and assistance has poured into Africa with seemingly little effect", UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the second meeting of the Panel of High-Level Personalities on African Development (Rome, 17-18 April), which discussed preparations for the Tokyo meeting.

The current state of affairs could "no longer be tolerated", he said, calling upon the international community to "move away from approaches which have been tried and failed".

The Tokyo Conference, the next step in UN efforts to accomplish African recovery and development, is to address long-term development issues and reach a consensus on priorities and consideration for African development.

It will bring together some 400 high-level representatives of African nations, major donor countries—including Japan, the United States, France, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden—and international organizations, such as the UN Development Programme, the International Monetary Fund, the European Community, the World Bank, and the Organization of African Unity.

The Conference themes are: political and economic reforms; Asian experience and African development; economic development through activities of the private sector; emergency relief and development; and regional cooperation and integration.

The results of the Conference are to be summed up in a Tokyo Declaration—a consensus document entitled "African Efforts and International Cooperation for Sustainable Development".

FAO/F. Botts

The aim: to speed economic and social progress.

A preparatory meeting for the Conference was held on 17 and 18 March in Tokyo. The first meeting of the Drafting Committee for the Tokyo Declaration took place in New York on 21 and 22 June and a second meeting would be held on 30 and 31 August in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.

The New Agenda

The search for new answers to the economic and social development of Africa can be traced back to 1986 when, at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 was adopted. A landmark UN plan, the Programme outlined specific and far-reaching efforts to accelerate Africa's development process.

By the end of 1990, however, it was clear that the African economic crisis continued to deepen. The Assembly, voicing concern over the pace of progress of the five-year Programme, adopted in 1991 the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

One reason for hope was seen in some fundamental political and economic reforms that had been instituted in a large number of African States since 1990, which many felt might encourage international support for renewed efforts towards progress.

The New Agenda states that an average real growth rate of at least 6 per cent per annum of gross annual product is desirable, and addresses such issues as regional economic cooperation and integration, democratization, the debt problem, environmental aspects, population, and development.

High-level panel

To support the New Agenda, the Panel of High-Level Personalities was formed. Chaired by Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, it brought together experts from within and outside the UN system, including Ambassador Martin Huslid of Norway, Babacar N'Diaye, President of the African Development Bank, Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria, Layashi Yaker, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Sylvie Brunel, Director-General of Action Internationale Contre la Faim, and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, UNDP Regional Director for Africa.

At its first meeting (Geneva, 28 December 1992), Mr. Boutros-Ghali said that he looked to the Panel for advice and ideas. The end of the cold war allowed for fresh thinking. Africa had an enormous potential with its human and other resources.

Some indicators, he said, saw Africa as a special case to which the principles of economics didn't apply, others were inclined to write Africa off as hopeless. He rejected such views, proclaiming: "It is our approach that has failed. Africa has not." ■

Africa: Rich in resources, developing its potential

Ahmedou Ould Abdallah of Mauritania is the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries, as well as the Secretary of the Panel of High-Level Personalities on African Development. The *UN Chronicle* spoke with him about new approaches to African development and the upcoming Tokyo Conference on 5 and 6 October 1993.

- *The UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 raised hopes, which were dashed by poor economic performance in that period. Can we hope for a better success for the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s?*

Yes. We can say that the 1986-1990 Programme, which took place under bad economic conditions, was a test programme that listed African desires and priorities. The New Agenda, by contrast, is the product of a consensus between African countries and the donor community, a mutual commitment on a number of priorities. It states that African development is primarily the responsibility of African countries themselves. The continent is rich in resources and the challenge is to develop them in the most beneficial way.

Another reason for optimism is the personal commitment of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who chairs the Panel of High-Level Personalities. He knows perfectly well the political, economic and social situation of Africa, is very familiar with the donors' approach and he ultimately believes in a better future for the continent. He has created a momentum in favour of African economic development and also political and security issues.

Special Coordinator Ould Abdallah

- *Is the current thinking on development different from, say, 10 or 15 years ago?*

It is completely different from even just five years ago, not only concerning the development of Africa, but also Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe. The old thinking emphasized big government and central planning, and hardly took the individual into account. Today, the emphasis is on more popular participation in development projects and more reliance on the market economy.

- *Some Asian countries have achieved spectacular economic growth in the last few decades. Is their experience applicable to Africa?*

There are six themes selected for the Tokyo Conference on African development, and one of them is lessons from the Asian experience.

Of course, no model for economic development can be entirely exported from one region to another. The international context in Africa now is not the same as it was in Asia in the 1960s, when the United States and Japan were, partly for political reasons, committed to East Asian development.

However, some of those lessons are applicable, such as Asian countries' emphasis on basic education, land reform and the private sector.

The Tokyo conference will be the first major meeting on African development held in Asia. Such conferences have been held in America and Europe, but not in Japan, which has no historical, geographical or cultural link to Africa. This is a great opportunity for all to move towards greater cooperation.

- *Is having to deal with crisis management in places such as Somalia, Angola and Liberia diverting attention and resources from long-term development?*

It seems that resources allocated for emergency assistance are diverted from official development assistance (ODA).

The Secretary-General is now preparing an "Agenda for development" to complement his "Agenda for Peace". A main issue will be the linkage between peace and development, and in particular addressing economic situations which lead to despair, civil strifes and open wars. There has been considerable support from the international community in addressing natural and man-made disasters in Africa—drought, famine, civil war—but there needs to be a continuous link between emergency assistance, rehabilitation, and long-term development. There is no neat division between them, but a continuum.

- *Corruption has been cited as an important reason for the failure of development aid to live up to its potential. Is it a big factor in Africa?*

It should be noted that a large number of civil crises in Africa could be linked to a lack of transparency and accountability, including diversion of resources from health, education and other important concerns. The toll of corruption in Africa is immense as elsewhere, but in Africa it is especially its cultural and social dimension which frightens. ■

DEVELOPMENT FORUM

Science and Technology for Development

Minister Unca Brunn of Germany *(centre)* at the first Commission meeting on 16 April.

The contribution of technology to sustainable development and the industrialization of developing countries were among the main topics discussed by the new Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its first session (New York, 12-23 April).

The mandate of the 53-member Commission—which emerged from the consolidation of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development—includes: promoting international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development and formulating UN policy guidelines based on the 1979 Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development.

Commission Chairman Mikoto Usui of Japan said that in a new world order, science and technology were important factors for building a consensus knowledge base for international negotiations and agreements, which were essential for the cohabitation of countries in the world.

Among nine texts adopted at its session, the Commission stressed the importance of supporting countries, particularly developing ones, in harnessing the potential of science and technology; called for in-depth expert studies and recommendations on various issues related to the session's main theme—the contribution of technologies, including new and emerging ones, to the industrialization of developing countries; and stressed that endogenous capacity-building was an indispensable component of any country's effort to mobilize science and technology for development.

Food situation 'reassuring'

Despite food shortages in some regions, the current world food situation appears reassuring, Director-General Edouard Saouma of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) told the FAO Council on 14 June. A 1.7 per cent increase in production in 1992 enhanced future prospects for world food security, he said. It had been shown that food crises due to natural causes, as in drought-stricken southern Africa, could be averted, but efforts to check man-made disasters had not been successful in parts of Africa, the Near East, the former Soviet Union, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Measuring human development

People's desire to participate in the processes that shape their lives—seen, for example, in the worldwide surge towards democracy—can dissolve into anarchy and ethnic violence, but it can also unleash tremendous vitality that can be harnessed for social development and economic growth. So states the *1993 Human Development Report*, which focuses on people's participation in decision-making as both a means to development and an end in itself. Issued annually by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the report details the status and progress of human development, including statistics and facts on literacy, the status of women, military expenditures, health and education.

A central feature is the "Human Development Index" (HDI), where countries are listed according to the living standards of their people, as measured by income, longevity and education. The Index shows that there is no automatic link between income and human development. Some countries have done well in translating their wealth into the lives of their people, while others rank much lower in human development than income, possibly because their wealth is unevenly distributed or spent on armaments rather than schools and health clinics.

The top three countries on the Index are Japan, Canada and Norway; among developing countries, Barbados, Hong Kong and Cyprus ranked highest.

Increased technical cooperation urged

Delegates collecting documents before the high-level TCDC meeting on 25 May.

The UN development system was urged to increase support for technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) by the High-Level Committee on TCDC at its eighth session (New York, 25 May-4 June). All parties were called on to implement on a priority basis the elements of a strategy outlined by the Economic and Social Council in 1992, which calls for the use of TCDC in programme and project implementation.

The Committee meets every two years to review progress towards achieving the goals of the 1978 Buenos Aires Plan of Action, adopted by the UN Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

UNDP: Peace at expense of development?

There is a high risk that the pursuit of peace will occur at the expense of development, UN Development Programme (UNDP) Administrator William H. Draper III told the fortieth session of the UNDP Governing Council on 3 June (New York, 1-18 June). He questioned whether a world where 1.3 billion people lived in absolute poverty and 800 million others did not get enough to eat could be considered peaceful. In all, the Governing Council adopted by acclamation 31 decisions, calling for: strengthened efforts to address the special needs of the least developed countries; a durable solution to the African debt crisis; and implementation of Capacity 21—a programme to help countries manage their environment and natural resources in a sustainable way.

James Gustave Speth

On 15 June, James Gustave Speth succeeded Mr. Draper as UNDP Administrator. Mr. Speth, of the United States, founded in 1982 the Washington D.C.-based World Resources Institute—a centre for policy research and technical assistance on environment and development issues—and served as its president until January 1993.

ESCAP acts on trade, investment

An action programme on regional economic cooperation in trade and investment was unanimously endorsed on 29 April at the forty-ninth session (Bangkok, Thailand, 21-29 April) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The Commission noted the sustained growth of the ESCAP region as a whole, but stressed the need for such growth to benefit all the developing economies in the region. It called for strengthened assistance to the least developed countries of the region, in particular through the new UN Special Body on Least Developed and Land-Locked Developing Countries.

Vital role of water discussed

Fresh water should be considered the "fundamental integrator for sustainable development", the Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources told the newly-configured body at its first session under a revised mandate (New York, 29 March-8 April).

The 24-member Committee now has a mandate to focus on freshwater and mineral resources, while matters related to energy have been transferred to the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development.

Among its recommendations was a call for dialogue between the scientific community and decision makers on how to manage water resources in an environmentally beneficient way. Nearly 1.2 billion people lack safe drinking-water, and pollution from industry, fertilizers and pesticides is a problem in industrialized and developing countries alike, stated Dunja Pastizzi Ferencic, Director of the Science, Technology, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Division of the UN.

HABITAT priorities outlined

Four priorities for future action in human settlements were outlined at the opening of the fourteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements (Nairobi, Kenya, 26 April-5 May). Those priorities are: improvement of the living environment in both rural and urban settlements; community development; improvement of the environment in all human settlements, especially in large urban centres; and improvement of settlements management.

One objective of the Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II), to be held in June 1996, is to devise measures to arrest the deterioration of settlements conditions and ultimately create conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment, of all people on a sustainable basis.

President Daniel Toroitich arap Moi of Kenya, in an opening address to the Commission, said that better municipal management was critical due to the increasing trend toward urbanization and rapid population increase. It was important to develop affordable building materials and technologies to help poor countries provide adequate shelter for their populations.

Wanted: Boost to growth

World finance ministers at the International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank spring meetings (Washington D. C., 26 April-1 May) urged a global cooperative effort to boost confidence and enhance prospects for durable, noninflationary growth. The Interim Committee of the IMF Board of Governors on 30 April stressed the "urgent and immediate need" to conclude successfully the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, urging enhanced assistance for the former centrally-planned economies making the transition to market-based systems.

Timber negotiations resume

The second part of a negotiating conference to achieve a successor to the 1983 International Tropical Timber Agreement convened on 21 June, under the auspices of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Participants focused on the scope of the future agreement, which would cover all types of timber trade, and on other substantive issues which had been identified by the Conference at its first session (13-16 April, Geneva). The 1983 Agreement, which entered into force in 1985, covers only tropical timber.

Commission sets priorities: prevention, treatment and social integration

Governments have been urged to give priority to preventing drug abuse and to the treatment and social reintegration of drug abusers. In one of 22 resolutions approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-sixth session (Vienna, 29 March-7 April), demand reduction was cited as an important element of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse.

That sentiment was emphasized by many speakers during the Commission debate. Turkey said that traditionally, attention had been focused more on reducing supply rather than demand, as shown by the international drug control conventions, and his country welcomed the stress on a more balanced approach.

Shaping a new era

Giorgio Giacomelli, Director-General of the UN Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)—established in 1991 to coordinate UN drug control activities and serve as the focal point of the UN Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000)—told the Commission that the struggle against illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption would help shape the "new and undefined era" at the end of a bipolar world. The UNDCP had focused much attention on the development of regional cooperation and had been able to achieve "encouraging progress" in various sectors of its activities, he said.

UN Photo 159522/J. Bleibtreu

Demand reduction is an important element of plans to combat drug abuse. *Above*, narcotics police burning cocaine in El Salvador.

The Commission recommended that Member States consider establishing controls on arms transfers and explosives, as there was a link between the illicit traffic in arms and the drug trafficking industry.

In a text on money laundering, UNDCP was requested to continue studying how to control the proceeds from illicit traffic and to report annually on the UN System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

On prevention of ecological damage, the UNDCP was also asked to design and implement crop survey systems in areas where illicit cultivation was likely to take place.

To implement drug control treaties, Governments were urged to: support UNDCP activities to prevent diversion of precursors and essential chemicals to illicit manufacturers of narcotic drugs; accede to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and establish a system for the control of export of those substances; and help in maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, so that the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials could be solved.

A working group was requested to be established on maritime cooperation to promote implementation of the articles of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances relating to illicit traffic by sea.

Legalization opposed

The issue of potential legalization of "soft drugs" like cannabis was discussed in debate. The Commission endorsed the view of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), which opposes the legalization of non-medical use of drugs.

Oskar Schroeder, President of INCB, in introducing the Board's report on trends in 1992, said that anti-prohibitionism had gained favour in some countries.

Liberalization of drug laws, however, implied unacceptable risks, but a certain flexibility was contained in the existing conventions for implementing non-penal corrective measures for offences. To further discuss the legalization of drugs would be a waste of the Commission's time, he felt.

The Netherlands said that after 20 years of experience with relatively liberal drug laws, his country had not eradicated drug abuse, but had reached a "generally acceptable level of containment" of social and individual problems associated with drug abuse.

Most countries, however, endorsed the INCB view. Jamaica said cannabis had a negative effect on young people and studies carried out in his country had convinced his Government that the drug should not be legalized. ■

World conferences on organized crime, money laundering to be hosted by Italy

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its second session (Vienna, 13-23 April), accepted an offer by Italy to host a world conference on organized crime in the second half of 1994.

It also welcomed the convening of an international conference on money laundering, also to be hosted by Italy in 1994, and decided that the Ninth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be held in early 1995.

The problem of organized crime, featured prominently in debate, was addressed by Giorgio Giacomelli, Director-General of the UN Office at Vienna. He paid tribute to Judge Giovanni Falcone, who headed the Italian delegation to the Commission's first session in 1992. The Judge was murdered shortly thereafter because of his anti-Mafia stance. Mr. Giacomelli hoped Judge Falcone would continue to inspire all who were involved in the fight against organized crime.

The Commission, in accepting Italy's offer, stated that the conference on organized crime should identify the most effective forms of international cooperation to prevent and control organized transnational crime and examine the feasibility of elaborating a UN convention in that regard.

Ninth Crime Congress

The Commission recommended that the Ninth Crime Congress discuss four themes:

- international cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law;
- action against national and transnational economic and organized crime, and the role of criminal law in environmental protection;
- improvement of management of police and criminal justice systems;
- and strategies for preventing urban crime, violent criminality, juvenile crime and victimization.

Egypt, Iran and Tunisia have offered to host the meeting. A decision on the venue will be made by the Economic and Social Council.

Crime Congresses are held every five years. The previous eight had produced important instruments, guidelines and standards on various crime prevention and criminal justice issues.

> “A viable blueprint for future UN work against crime has emerged”

The future direction of UN anti-crime activities was debated and further defined at the session by the Commission.

Mr. Giacomelli said a "viable blueprint" of a work programme already existed and the Commission should move on to refine and elaborate the emerging ideas and integrate them into a cohesive network of activities.

He said that that was accomplished and the Commission had provided a good direction for future work. He had been impressed by the wide range of priority themes chosen by the Commission, particularly those relating to transnational and economic crimes, including money laundering.

Other priority themes that the Commission reaffirmed were: the role of criminal law in environmental protection; crime prevention in urban areas and of juvenile and violent crime; and efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice systems.

Women, environment

A draft on violence against women urged Governments to offer full assistance to women who were victims of violence, and take measures to combat violence within the community, such as rape, sexual abuse and traditional practices harmful to women.

The Secretary-General was requested to consider the possibility of including environmental crime as an issue for technical cooperation and to disseminate guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention.

The Commission encouraged Governments and organizations to provide financial and technical support to the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

In an omnibus text on crime control matters, the Commission called for setting up various crime control projects in developing countries and countries in transition. The Secretary-General was requested to promote the implementation of UN standards and norms in the criminal justice field.

The 40-member Commission was established in 1992 to replace the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in providing policy guidance on crime prevention and criminal justice. ■

A LOOK BACK

The World Food Programme at 30: Fighting hunger, feeding hope

Truck convoys negotiate narrow roads and hostile, hidden snipers to deliver supplies to besieged enclaves in the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Roaring C-130 cargo planes unload on a dusty Somalian airstrip, bringing manna from the sky to victims of a cruel famine.

The world is familiar with these images on television screens, perhaps less so with the day-to-day work of the World Food Programme (WFP) of the UN, which helps bring food into those and other hot-spots of human suffering. Since 1963, WFP has grown from a small experimental programme to the world's largest donator and distributor of food, aiming both to bring quick relief to disaster-areas and foster long-term development and self-sufficiency.

On the occasion of WFP's thirtieth anniversary, the *UN Chronicle* spoke with Executive Director Catherine Ann Bertini.

Tom Haskell

WFP Executive Director Bertini in Somalia.

Is the role of WFP different now from its original mandate 30 years ago?

Yes, it has changed. When we began operations in 1963, our mandate was to combat hunger and promote economic and social development. The developmental portfolio has expanded and we have assisted about 1,600 projects around the world. The Programme had less than $100 million to spend in its first year, but today WFP's annual budget is around $1.7 billion and our services reach 42 million people.

Also, our emergency relief operations have grown dramatically and occupy about 60 per cent of our total resources. The development and emergency operations are complemental; we have a network of staff and cargo ships in place, which can be called upon to respond quickly to disaster-spots anywhere in the world.

Where is the WFP most active?

We have a global reach and are active in more than 90 countries of the world. Collectively, our major commitments are in Africa, but the largest single undertaking for emergency food relief now is in the former Yugoslavia. Last year, responding to the drought in southern Africa was our biggest operation.

WFP handled a record amount of food in 1991 and 1992; is the demand still growing?

Yes, it is. We have our development commitments, which will remain substantial for the foreseeable future, and then there has been a huge increase in emergencies. Fortunately, donors have been generous in emergencies, but we would like to improve our relief operation by creating a strike-force that could move into an emergency situation within 24 hours.

WFP in numbers

- Over the past 30 years, WFP has distributed some 40 million tons of food and invested approximately $13 billion to combat hunger.
- In 1992, 27.5 million people received emergency relief food directly from WFP; 15 million through WFP-assisted development projects.
- Up to 50 ships worldwide, as well as aircraft and hundreds of trucks, are on charter at any given time to WFP.
- WFP has 1,880 regular staff and 1,838 temporary workers deployed in 85 countries.

It seems that some situations today—as in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia—are extremely complicated and dangerous for humanitarian workers. Have you had to try new approaches?

Yes. One new part of our work is that we have had to negotiate ourselves with armed factions to help open humanitarian corridors for safe passage of relief supplies, for example in Rwanda, Angola and Mozambique.

Also, we have had to work on community rehabilitation in response to emergency situations, in addition to our development work. WFP has, for example, been involved in building health centres and roads in Mozambique.

What are the greatest challenges facing WFP on its 30th anniversary?

We need to coordinate the response of the entire UN system to the growing number of emergencies in the world. We have to rehabilitate countries affected by catastrophes and build up their self-reliance, and we need to learn from that experience to help avoid future disasters. ■

BookWatch

Basic Facts About the United Nations

UN Department of Public Information,
New York, 1993
291 pp. $5. Sales No. E.93.I.2 ISBN 92-1-100499-3

Basic Facts remains the most lively and concise introduction to the UN published by the Organization. In this revised and updated edition, chapters sketch the origin and structure of the UN and put into historical context such critical matters as international peace and security, economic and social development, human rights and humanitarian assistance, decolonization and international law. A chapter on the work of the specialized agencies, appendices of the UN data and an ample index complete the attractively designed book.

Helping Children Cope with the Stresses of War: A Manual for Parents and Teachers

Mona Macksoud
UNICEF, New York, 1993
139 pp. $14.95. Sales No. E.93.XX.USA.1
ISBN 92-806-2087-8

Children of War
A Guide to the Provision of Services: A Study for UNICEF

Everett M. Ressler, Joanne Marie Tortorici, Alex Marcelino
UNICEF, New York, 1993 288 pp. $23.95
Sales No. E.93.XX.USA.2 ISBN 92-806-2089-4

That we need books like these is one of the tragedies of our time. In *Helping Children*, Mona Macksoud, a psychologist with extensive experience assiting children suffering from the trauma of war, provides information and advice for parents and teachers dealing with anxiety, aggression, depression, grief and other problems. Everett Ressler, a well-known expert, and his collegues offer in *Children of War* a conceptual framework, as well as practical steps for preventing and alleviating the impact of armed conflict on the young. Designed for different audiences, these impressive books powerfully complement each other.

United Nations Reference Guide in the Field of Human Rights

Centre for Human Rights
United Nations, New York, 1993
124 pp. $25. Sales No. E.93.XIV.4 ISBN 92-1-154097-6

Nearly 600 documents on human rights published by the UN are catalogued in this new and indispensable guide. Focusing on human rights founded on international instruments, the *Reference Guide* reflects the grand sweep of its subject from AIDS to xenophobia. Listings are by title, author and UN identification. Chapters group the publications in categories such as self-determination, economic, social and cultural rights, civil and political rights, equality, and non-discrimination. Other topics include the rights of women, children and the vulnerable, trade union rights, and the role of the UN.

Journey Towards One World
Memoirs of a UN Professional

Arthur F. Ewing
ADECO, Van Diermen Editions Techniques, Geneva, 1992
197 pp. $24. ISBN 2-88283-029-7

After Oxford and a brief career in the British home civil service during the Second World War, Arthur Ewing spent 12 years in the UN Economic Commission for Europe, followed by service in Cambodia as the UN Development Programme's Resident Representative. As an economist, he participated in the reconstruction of war-torn Europe and the effort to assist post-colonial Africa. He witnessed the unfolding of the crisis in Cambodia during 1968-1973. More than a memoir, Ewing's unpretentious book considers the world's immediate future in economic development and trade.

Prospects for Peace in the Middle East: An Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue

UN Department of Public Information
United Nations, New York, 1992-1993
2 vols., 142 pp. and 170 pp.
$17.50 Sales No. E.92.I.25 ISBN 92-1-100493-4
$14.95 Sales No. E.93.I.15 ISBN 92-1-100512-4

The proceedings of two international encounters for European journalists on the question of Palestine are published in these handsome books. Sponsored by the UN Department of Public Information, the sessions brought the journalists together with politicians, policy makers and analysts from the Middle East, Europe, China and the United States. Since the Madrid Peace Conference on the Middle East took place between the two encounters, the printed proceedings and their annexes of documents provide useful insights and historical perspective.

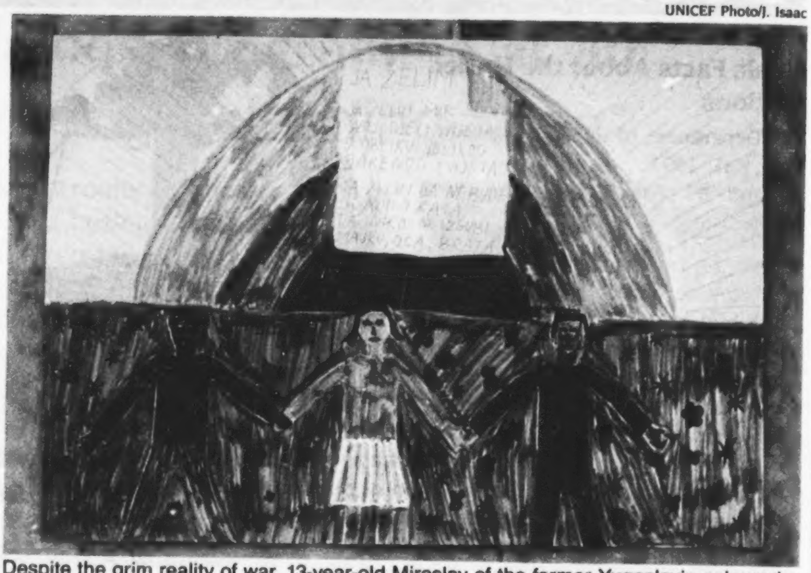
Reviewed by Professor Harold Fruchtbaum
Columbia University, New York

In an angry world . . .

Suffer the little children

by Elsa B. Endrst

UNICEF Photo/J. Isaac



Despite the grim reality of war, 13-year-old Miroslav of the former Yugoslavia coloured a hopeful message.

They are the innocent victims of some 40 raging conflicts in the world—approximately 1.5 million children killed, more than 4 million disabled, 5 million in refugee camps and 12 million homeless.

A recent United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) exhibition, "No War Anymore", held in the public lobby at UN Headquarters in New York, expressed the thoughts in words, as well as in simple drawings, of some of these children who live in terrifying conditions. Children—from Somalia, Cambodia, Mozambique, the former Yugoslavia and other places where war threatens young lives—have touchingly made known their longing for peace.

Wrote one child whose words were on exhibit for thousands to see: "Some people say you have to pay a lot for peace. I don't think it costs anything."

"Peace", noted another young writer, "is when it is real quiet and you can hear it when there is peace."

"Peace is seeing friends again", one child wrote simply.

For those who go to bed each night in peaceful surroundings, it can be difficult to even try to imagine the feelings of a child from Afghanistan who wrote: "Peace means you can come home . . . that you no longer have to hide and be afraid."

And there are youngsters who do not even understand the meaning of the word peace. "I have never seen peace . . . I don't know what peace is", wrote a child from Mozambique.

The exhibition underscored the grim reality that in many of today's armed conflicts, more children and women die than soldiers. Food is used as a weapon, and freedom from suffering remains an elusive dream.

According to the organizers, the overall intent of the exhibit was to show young people, as well as adults, that wars are never a solution for any nation, and to demonstrate the urgent necessity for children of all countries to learn how to settle differences, conflicts and tensions peacefully, through dialogue and tolerance.

That the exhibition struck its mark was underscored by the largest contributions any UNICEF exhibit has ever received. One volunteer was stunned by the generosity of a woman who stuffed two crisp hundred-dollar bills into the collection box after viewing the exhibit.

A poignant message from a Cambodian child brought to light the fact that children mature early in war situations. Displayed in a section labelled "Hidden Wounds", it read: "Sometimes I want to cry. But I don't want other children to see it. So I cry only when it rains."

An Ethiopian child's thoughts under "Learning to Cope" noted: "War is cruelty. It's a situation where different groups have a sort of drama. You have two sides that hate each other. In the middle are innocent people, the children, the ones who get hurt."

Like a number of other young artists from the former Yugoslavia, 11-year-old Ivana expressed her feelings about her war-torn country on canvas. The picture "War and Peace" shows a hilly, rural landscape. The right side of the drawing is peaceful and quiet, while the other side shows a hill filled with black firing tanks and black planes dropping bombs.

The art of 13-year-old Miroslav was more hopeful—with a large sun as a backdrop, three young people are standing with linked arms on a green lawn.

Iva, a 10-year-old, depicted her hopes for the future with a blue dove hovering over brightly dressed girls holding balloons, some of which read "Mir", meaning "peace" in Serbo-Croatian.

"The overriding obligation to provide humanitarian relief even in the midst of war and civil strife", noted a UNICEF exhibit brochure, "is an idea that has gained increasing acceptance in recent years. The right and duty of the international community to intervene to protect innocent civilians, especially women and children, is now being recognized worldwide. The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Declaration of the World Summit for Children have reinforced this new ethic with the force of international law and high-level political commitment." Together, these two documents provide the legal and moral framework to advocate on behalf of children.

UNICEF recognizes children as "bridges" or "zones" of peace in times of conflict, and suggests that it is the responsibility of families and combatants on all sides, as well as government services, non-governmental organizations and international agencies to see to their protection and well-being.

The reality and urgency of helping the millions of war-traumatized children is clearly brought to light by a poem written by 12-year old Edima Suleymanovich, a young girl from the city of Sarajevo in Bosnia-Herzegovina which has been under siege for more than six months. She wrote:

In my dreams I go among the ruins
of the old part of town
looking for a bit of stale bread.

My mother and I inhale the fumes of
gunpowder
and I imagine it to be the smell of pies,
cakes and kebab.

Then a shot rings out in the street of
dignity
many people are wounded
sisters, brothers, mothers, fathers.

I reach out and touch a trembling,
injured hand.
I touch death.

Terrified I realize this is not a dream
It is just another day in Sarajevo. ■

Hope for children dimmed by new conflicts, UNICEF Board told

A "new emerging ethic" for children is threatened as the world enters a new era of turmoil and "wanton disregard for the most vulnerable", James P. Grant, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) told the agency's Executive Board at its 1993 session (New York, 26 April-7 May).

Children and women had been "grotesquely abused as instruments of conflict as well as victims", he said.

Despite that, great progress had been made in such areas as curbing infant and child death rates, which had been reduced by more than half, and in programmes for global immunization and oral rehydration therapy.

If the goals of the 1990 World Summit for Children could be achieved by the year 2000, it would have a profound effect on the serious population and environmental challenges facing mankind, he said.

Summing up the session's general debate, Mr. Grant said two threads had run through the debate. One was the sense that "we are embarked together on an exciting enterprise to eliminate the worst manifestations of poverty in the world" by the end of the century. The second was an awareness of the need to balance competing demands: "loud emergencies" against silent tragedies; expanding services with promoting capacities; and the urgent needs of newly independent States of Eastern Europe and Central Asia with the long-standing needs of the developing countries.

> **"There is a need to balance loud emergencies against silent tragedies"**

Another important issue was the need for increased resources. It was "senseless to provide billions for peace-keeping and not fully fund the much smaller amounts required for the provision of humanitarian assistance", Mr. Grant said. Only 10 per cent of the $150-million humanitarian appeal for Somalia for 1993 had been contributed, while over $1 billion had been spent in the military intervention there, he added.

Among its 23 recommendations, the Board endorsed the intermediate (mid-decade) goals for 1995 of the UNICEF/World Health Organization Joint Committee on Health Policy for 1995, relating to the World Summit for Children. Among these goals are: a reduction of measles deaths by 95 per cent; the elimination of neonatal tetanus through immunization and clean delivery; achieving at least 80 per cent oral rehydration therapy use in selected countries; virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders; and ending the distribution of free or low cost breast-milk substitutes in all maternity centres and hospitals by June 1994.

Support was asked for family planning where appropriate, and for the Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative in Member States. Action was also taken on programmes for the urban poor, the UNICEF response to the latest UN environment plan, "Agenda 21", and universal ratification by 1995 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. So far, some 144 countries had ratified it.

NEWS ALMANAC

UN membership grows to 184

Three more countries—Eritrea, Monaco and Andorra—have joined the United Nations, bringing its membership to 184. Eritrea and the Principality of Monaco became Members on 28 May; the Principality of Andorra was recommended for membership on 8 July.

In admitting the new States, the General Assembly acted on the recommendations of the Security Council in its resolutions 828, 829 and 843 (1993). Speakers in the Assembly welcomed the new Members, viewing their admission as a further step on the path towards universality of the UN.

World Court: Hungarian judge elected, Denmark/Norway judgement

Geza Herczegh, a Judge and Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of Hungary since 1990, was elected on 10 May to the International Court of Justice for a term expiring on 5 February 1994. A noted scholar on international law, Mr. Herczegh fills the seat left vacant by the death on 14 January of Judge Manfred Lachs of Poland.

UN Photo 183003/M. Tzovaras

Council members casting their ballots for the new judge.

Also, the World Court on 14 June delivered a judgement in the case regarding maritime delimitation in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen *(Denmark v. Norway)*, fixing a delimitation line in the area for the continental shelf and the fishery zones of both countries.

Preparations continue for 1994 Cairo Conference

With the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development drawing closer, the second session of its Preparatory Committee (New York, 10-21 May) asked the Conference Secretary-General, Dr. Nafis Sadik, to submit by February 1994 a first draft of its final document.

A conceptual framework *(E/CONF.84/PC/11)* for the Conference's draft recommendations was presented to the Committee, linking population issues with economic growth and sustainable development, and pointing out that in the year 2025 there would be about 3 billion more people needing to be fed, clothed, housed, educated and employed in a sustainable way.

The Conference is scheduled to be held in Cairo, Egypt from 5 to 13 September 1994. Dr. Sadik, who is also Executive Director of the UN Population Fund, said that the Cairo Conference's final document should be a forward-looking plan of action that could be easily understood by ordinary people.

Afghanistan: Support for peaceful political process urged

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, after consultations with representatives of Iran, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and the United States, on 22 June encouraged the international community to support the peaceful political process in Afghanistan. In a statement, he said that every effort should be made to observe the cease-fire to ensure the safety and well-being of Afghanistan's civilian population. The cease-fire among Afghanistan's various factions was signed on 20 May.

Concerned at reports of renewed fighting in Kabul, the Secretary-General on 17 May had urged all parties to refrain from any further use of force and continue searching for non-violent ways to implement their commitment to find a political solution. He expressed dismay over the recent escalation of fighting in and around the Afghan capital and, in particular, the "indiscriminate rocket attacks" which had resulted in heavy casualties among the civilian population. The Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Sotirios Mousouris, was following the situation closely, a UN official stated on 5 May. Pakistan had sponsored meetings, which had led to a tentative agreement, but some details remained unresolved, he said.

Kyoto meeting on disarmament

Disarmament and national security in the interdependent world were examined at the Third UN Conference on Disarmament Issues (13-16 April, Kyoto). Convened by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and financed by Japan, the Conference reviewed the complex and somewhat contradictory trends in national security in the post-cold-war era and explored new approaches and challenges in the field of disarmament in an increasingly interdependent world. It addressed such issues as non-proliferation through effective international control, the concept of sovereignty in the changing world, expansion of dialogue and confidence-building through regional organizations, and regional security and disarmament measures.

Human rights bodies meet

Three UN human rights bodies continued monitoring international conventions by reviewing reports from Member States. The Human Rights Committee at its forty-seventh session (22 March-8 April, New York) examined steps taken by the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Iran, Niger and Uruguay to implement the 1976 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Committee against Torture—established under the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment—held its tenth session in Geneva (19-30 April). Its 10 experts examined reports submitted by Canada, China, Hungary, Panama, Spain and Sweden. The 18-member Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, at its eighth session (10-28 May, Geneva), scrutinized whether Australia, Canada, Iran, Lebanon and Viet Nam were living up to their commitments under the 1976 International Covenant guaranteeing those rights.

Indian Ocean Committee: 'New alternative approaches' needed

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean recommended at its 1993 session (21 June-2 July, New York) that Member States should suggest "new alternative approaches" to strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace and security in the region. The 44-member Committee also stressed the need for all Security Council permanent members and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with and participate in the Committee's work.

The end of the cold war, it was noted, had created favourable opportunities to renew "comprehensive multilateral and regional efforts" towards the realization of the goals of peace, security and stability. While foreign military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry, had diminished considerably, the elimination of any destabilizing foreign military presence remained a desired goal.

The Committee is charged with preparing for the Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, which is viewed by the General Assembly as a necessary step towards implementing its 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The Conference, initially set for 1981, has not yet been held.

Preparatory Committee for 1995 NPT Conference holds first session

The 1995 Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is to be held in New York from 17 April to 12 May 1995, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference decided at its first session (10-14 May, New York).

To continue preparing for the four-week Conference, three more sessions are scheduled: one in Geneva in 1994; and two in New York in 1994 and 1995.

The NPT, which entered into force on 5 March 1970, provides for a conference to be held 25 years after its entry into force to decide whether the Treaty "shall continue in force indefinitely, or be extended for an additional fixed period or periods".

Togo problem worsens

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported on 25 June that it had received only $2.5 million of the $10 million required to provide vital assistance to some 280,000 Togolese refugees in Benin and Ghana. The refugee situation was described as "rapidly deteriorating", and little hope was seen for a speedy solution to the political crisis in Togo after a setback in peace talks in mid-June between the Togolese opposition and government representatives in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Action on UN restructuring postponed

The General Assembly on 25 June postponed action on a draft resolution calling for further measures on UN restructuring and revitalization in the economic, social and related fields. The vote was 70 to 37, with 14 abstentions. The reforms were aimed at avoiding duplication of work in the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and enhancing their complementarity. Colombia, on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries, had asked for the delay. The United States opposed the Colombian motion, stating that the UN system was in trouble, with declining resources and a loss of credibility and effectiveness in the system as a whole.

On 24 June, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali reported that the UN financial situation was becoming more and more precarious, and that it was highly probable that the Organization would not be able to meet its day-to-day obligations in the coming months. Unpaid regular budget and peace-keeping assessments totalled $2.236 billion as of 31 May, with almost two thirds of that owed by Security Council permanent members. The Secretary-General said overall, unpaid contributions to the regular budget were likely to be higher at the end of 1993 than they had been at the beginning, as certain Member States had indicated that they would have difficulty in meeting their obligations. The cash-flow situation regarding peace-keeping operations was one of the most serious problems confronting the UN, he said.

Commitment to free press urged

All countries and the UN system should reaffirm their commitment to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, according to a text adopted by the 81-member Committee on Information at its fifteenth session (10-28 May, New York).

Deeply concerned over disparities between developed and developing countries affecting the latter's capability to disseminate information, communicate their views and cultural values, and ensure their free access to information, the General Assembly was asked to urge all countries and the UN system to recognize the call in the context of "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process".

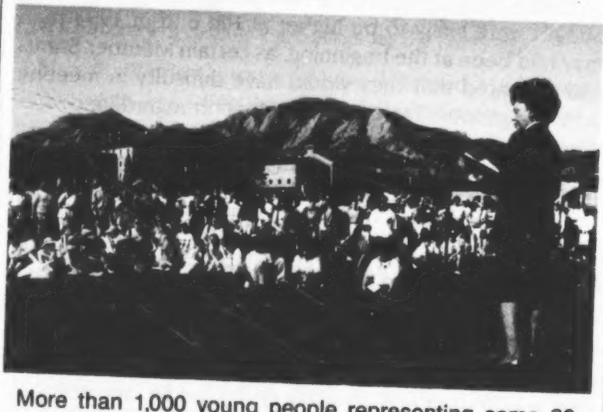
Marco Vianello-Chiodo, Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Public Information (DPI), outlined a strategy to "open up" an information programme and to strengthen advocacy on behalf of the UN. It comprised a realignment in DPI's work to enable it to adopt an activist approach to information.

'Social Summit' set for March 1995

The World Summit for Social Development will convene from 11 to 12 March 1995 in Copenhagen, Denmark, it was decided by the Preparatory Committee for that conference at its organizational session (New York, 12-16 April). The Summit will be preceded by a meeting from 6 to 10 March of personal representatives of Heads of State and Government or other high officials.

The Preparatory Committee welcomed the establishment of a Trust Fund for the Summit to finance participation of least developed countries, and requested the Secretary-General to develop a programme of public information on the Summit's core issues which are: alleviation of poverty; expansion of productive employment; and enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged groups.

In a message to the Preparatory Committee, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the Summit would lay the foundations for UN work in the sphere of social development for generations to come. "We are abandoning the fragmented, compartmentalized approach of the past", and "beginning to see the interrelationships which exist between social, economic and political life", he said.



More than 1,000 young people representing some 30 nations participated in the Ninth Global Youth Forum from 20 to 21 May in Boulder, Colorado, United States. The cornerstone of the UN Environment Programme's youth outreach, the Forum is an annual event fostering exchange on grassroots environmental issues and initiatives. This was the first time that the Forum had been held away from UN Headquarters in New York.

Consensus emerging on theme for 50th Anniversary of UN

A consensus was emerging on a theme for the celebration of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary in 1995: "We the peoples of the United Nations . . . United for a better world."

The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the UN, Richard Butler of Australia, said at the Committee's seventh meeting (New York, 8 June) that no one had objected to that theme after his consultations, with the exception of the Asian Group of States. Should the Asian Group join in the consensus, the theme would be considered adopted by the Committee.

The theme had been discussed in debate at the Committee's meetings on 23 April and 20 May, held at Headquarters. At the 8 June meeting, Gillian Martin Sorensen, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Information and Public Policy, said that the secretariat for the anniversary had received nearly 200 proposals for celebration events, but it was premature to give any details of the anniversary plans.

On 21 April, the UN University, headquartered in Tokyo, announced that it would launch a new research programme—"The United Nations in the twenty-first century"—to help define the future role of the UN, in commemoration of the anniversary.

Strategy for land-locked countries

A new strategy for dealing with transit problems of land-locked developing countries was adopted by a meeting (17-19 May, New York) of government representatives of those countries and their development partners. The meeting, held under the auspices of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, recommended such measures as: streamlining customs procedures; harmonizing procedures for inter-country road maintenance; and liberalizing trade and transit services. There are currently 28 land-locked developing countries, 16 of which are classified by the UN as least-developed.

Universal weather code adopted

A universal aeronautical meteorological code, which went into effect on 1 July, will have incalculable benefits for the airline industry, according to Ken MacLeod, Chief of the Aeronautical Meteorological Unit of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The code—a kind of "shorthand" describing local weather conditions—is expected to contribute to better weather observations, more precise forecasts, fewer diversions due to bad weather and consequently greater fuel savings. The WMO, in cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization, will monitor the introduction of the new code.

Cholera pandemic rages on

The current cholera pandemic—the longest of the seven that have been documented since the start of the nineteenth century—shows no signs of abating, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported on 24 June. Last year, 68 countries reported nearly half a million cases, with more than 8,000 deaths. Tens of thousands of people have died and over 3 million have been infected since the current pandemic began in 1961. "Cholera is the litmus test of a country's socio-economic well-being", WHO Director-General Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima said, citing a lack of proper sanitation facilities and safe drinking-water as an important factor in the continuing spread of the disease.

New UNIDO Director-General

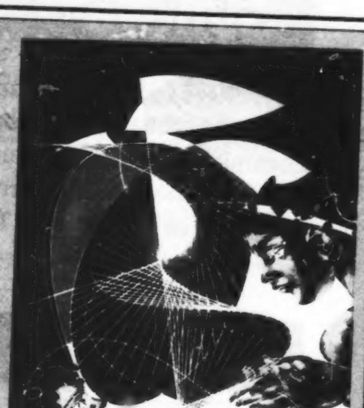
Mauricio de María y Campos of Mexico started a four-year term as the Director-General of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on 1 April following his election by the 53-nation Industrial Development Board. "The new UNIDO must turn itself into a relevant and effective partner in dialogue with the real actors in the industrialization process, including Governments, institutions and private firms", he said in his inaugural speech on 30 March.

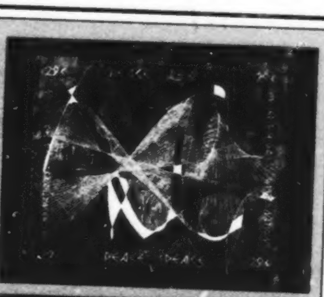
Mr. de Maria succeeds Domingo L. Siazon, Jr. of the Philippines.

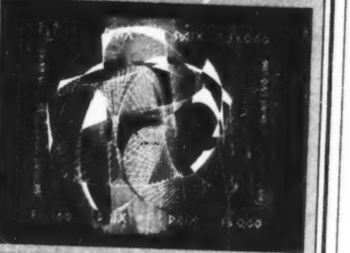
In brief . . .

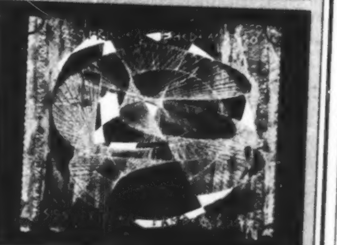
- Argentina on 7 May *(A/48/162-S/25742)* said it strongly rejected a measure by the United Kingdom extending its "alleged jurisdiction" regarding maritime spaces surrounding the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.
- Contraceptive injections given once a month are as effective as a longer-lasting injectable such as DMPA (also known as Depo-Provera), an international experts meeting (Geneva, 1-3 June) organized by the World Health Organization stated. The experts' recommendations could lead to a wider range of contraceptives becoming available to women soon.
- Preparations for the 1994 International Year of the Family (IYF) continued at three regional meetings: Africa and Western Asia (Tunis, 29 March-2 April); Europe and North America (Valletta, Malta, 26-30 April); and Asia and the Pacific (Beijing, 24-28 May).
- Sadako Ogata, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, was awarded the Italian 1993 Golden Doves for Peace Prize at a 30 June ceremony in Rome. The prize is awarded annually to three journalists and one international personality who have distinguished themselves in their efforts for world peace. The jury chose Mrs. Ogata for "her determination in confronting the greatest tragedies of our time—those of refugees and of the racial, ethnic and nationalistic hatred that cause flight". ■

STAMP CORNER









On 21 September 1993—the opening day of the forty-eighth General Assembly session—the UN Postal Administration (UNPA) will issue a set of three different stamp designs on the theme of "Peace" by the internationally renowned Swiss artist Hans Erni.

Since 1981, the opening day of the Assembly has been observed each year as the International Day of Peace.

The stamps, issued in commemoration of that event, will be available in denominations of 29 United States cents, 0,60 Swiss francs, and 5.50 Austrian schillings.

This is the second set of UNPA stamps created by Mr. Erni, who in 1994 designed a series on refugees. In addition, his portrait of former Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar hangs on the main floor of the Secretariat building at UN Headquarters in New York.

To accompany the peace stamps, Mr. Erni has designed a first-day cover for the World Federation of UN Associations.

A special souvenir card with the same theme—designed by UNPA staff member Robert Stein, with a statement by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali—will be issued on 21 September 1993.

COMING UP

A preview of some important United Nations conferences and events

October-December 1993

New York

11 October	Special Committee against Apartheid—Special Meeting in Observance of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners
19-20 October	Administrative Committee on Coordination, 2nd regular session
29 November	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People—Special Meeting in Observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
November	UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities
December	Disarmament Commission, organizational session

Geneva

11-15 October	UNHCR—Executive Committee, 44th session
18 October-5 November	Human Rights Committee, 49th session
8-19 November	Committee against Torture, 11th session
24 November	States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 5th meeting

Vienna

6 October	UNRWA—Advisory Commission
1-18 November	International Narcotics Control Board, 55th session
2-3 December	IAEA—Board of Governors

Other locations

25 October-12 November	UNESCO—General Conference, Paris
October-November	IMO—Assembly, London
6-25 November	FAO—Conference, 27th session, Rome
6-10 December	UNIDO—General Conference, 5th session, Yaounde

A
unique
annual
reference
work

Subscribe to

the
Yearbook
of the
United
Nations

NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
FIRST CLASS MAIL PERMIT NO. 148 HINGHAM MA

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS
Order Department
P.O. Box 358 Accord Station
Hingham, MA 02018-0358

POSTAGE
STAMP
REQUIRED

KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS GROUP
Distribution Center
P.O. BOX 322
3300 AH DORDRECHT
THE NETHERLANDS

POSTAGE
STAMP
REQUIRED

KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS GROUP
Distribution Center
P.O. BOX 322
3300 AH DORDRECHT
THE NETHERLANDS

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

☐ Please start my subscription from Vol. .... (insert volume number)
☐ Vol. 45 (1991): $ 115.00, ISBN 0-7923-1970-2
Prepayment is required.

☐ My check is sent herewith
☐ Please charge my credit card account
☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA ☐ American Express
Card No. ______ Expiry Date ______
Signature ______
Name ______
Address ______
City ______ State ______ Zip ______

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

☐ Please start my subscription from Vol. .... (insert volume number)
☐ Vol. 45 (1991) Dfl. 225.00 / £ 78.00, ISBN 0-7923-1970-2
Prepayment is required

☐ My cheque is sent herewith
☐ Please charge my credit card account
☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Bank Americard
☐ Diners Club ☐ Master Charge ☐ Visa ☐ Eurocard
Card No. ______ Expiry Date ______
Signature ______
Name ______
Address ______
City ______ Country ______ Postal Code ______

Martinus Nijhoff Publishers is an imprint of the Wolters Kluwer Academic Publishers Group and publishes books and journals in the field of International Law, Human Rights, Humanitarian Law, Law of War, Settlement of Disputes, Air and Space Law, Law of the Sea, Environmental Law, Economic and Commercial Law, Labour Law, European Law and Comparative Law.

Please send me more information on ______
______
Name ______
Address ______
City ______ Country ______ Postal Code ______

Yearbook of the United Nations 1991 Volume 45

now available

- fully reflects the increasingly central role for the United Nations in global concerns
- highlights the activities and policies of the United Nations in 1991 - a highly eventful year in world affairs
- finally brings the publication up-to-date after many years for the benefit of the subscribers

ORDER NOW

Published by
Martinus Nijhoff Publishers
since Volume 39, 1985

UN Membership

Since its founding in 1945, United Nations membership has grown from 51 to 184. The countries represented in the Organization account for more than 98 per cent of the world's population.

1945	THE 51 FOUNDING MEMBERS:* Argentina, Australia, Byelorussia (Belarus), Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia (Czech Republic and Slovak Republic), Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Soviet Union (Russian Federation), Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia
1946	Afghanistan, Iceland, Sweden, Thailand
1947	Pakistan, Yemen
1948	Myanmar
1949	Israel
1950	Indonesia
1955	Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka
1956	Japan, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
1957	Ghana, Malaysia
1958	Guinea
1960	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Zaire
1961	Mauritania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania
1962	Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda
1963	Kenya, Kuwait
1964	Malawi, Malta, Zambia
1965	Gambia, Maldives, Singapore
1966	Barbados, Botswana, Guyana, Lesotho
1968	Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Swaziland
1970	Fiji
1971	Bahrain, Bhutan, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates
1973	Bahamas, Germany
1974	Bangladesh, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau
1975	Cape Verde, Comoros, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname
1976	Angola, Samoa, Seychelles
1977	Djibouti, Viet Nam
1978	Dominica, Solomon Islands
1979	Saint Lucia
1980	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Zimbabwe
1981	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Vanuatu
1983	Saint Kitts and Nevis
1984	Brunei Darussalam
1990	Liechtenstein, Namibia
1991	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Republic of Korea
1992	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
993	Andorra, Czech Republic, Eritrea, Monaco, Slovak Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

---

The names of countries are those in use in 1945.

UN System

The agencies and programmes established by the United Nations over the last 48 years have given it increasing competence to deal with a wide range of international problems. The list below shows when major organizations were established.

1945	UNITED NATIONS
1946	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1949	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
1951	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
1957	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
1963	World Food Programme (WFP)
1964	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC)
1964	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
1965	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
1965	UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
1969	UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
1972	Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)
1972	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
1973	United Nations University (UNU)
1974	World Food Council (WFC)
1976	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
1978	UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)(UNCHS)
1991	UN Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

1947	Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
1947	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
1948	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
1958	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
1973	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Linked to the UN are specialized intergovernmental organizations, some founded in the last century. The list below shows when these organizations or their predecessor bodies were either established or became specialized agencies.

1865	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
1873	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
1874	Universal Postal Union (UPU)
1883	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
1919	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
1945	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
1945	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
1945	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
1946	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
1947	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
1948	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
1948	World Health Organization (WHO)
1956	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
1958	International Maritime Organization (IMO)
1960	International Development Association (IDA)
1974	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
1986	UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
1988	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

United Nations Department of Public Information